

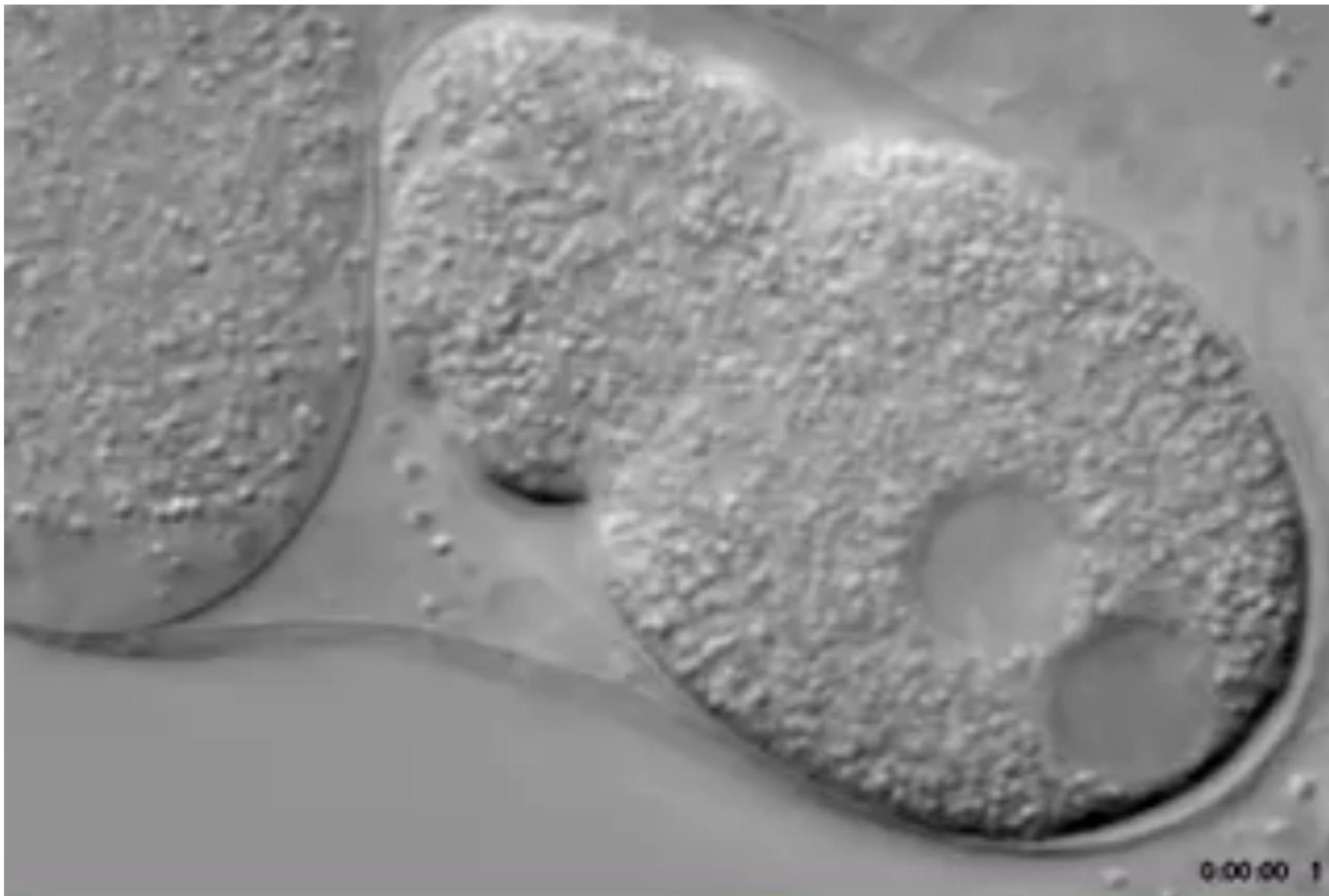
# Molecular Acrobat of DNA Translesion Synthesis



Wei Yang, NIH

# DNA Replication is Essential

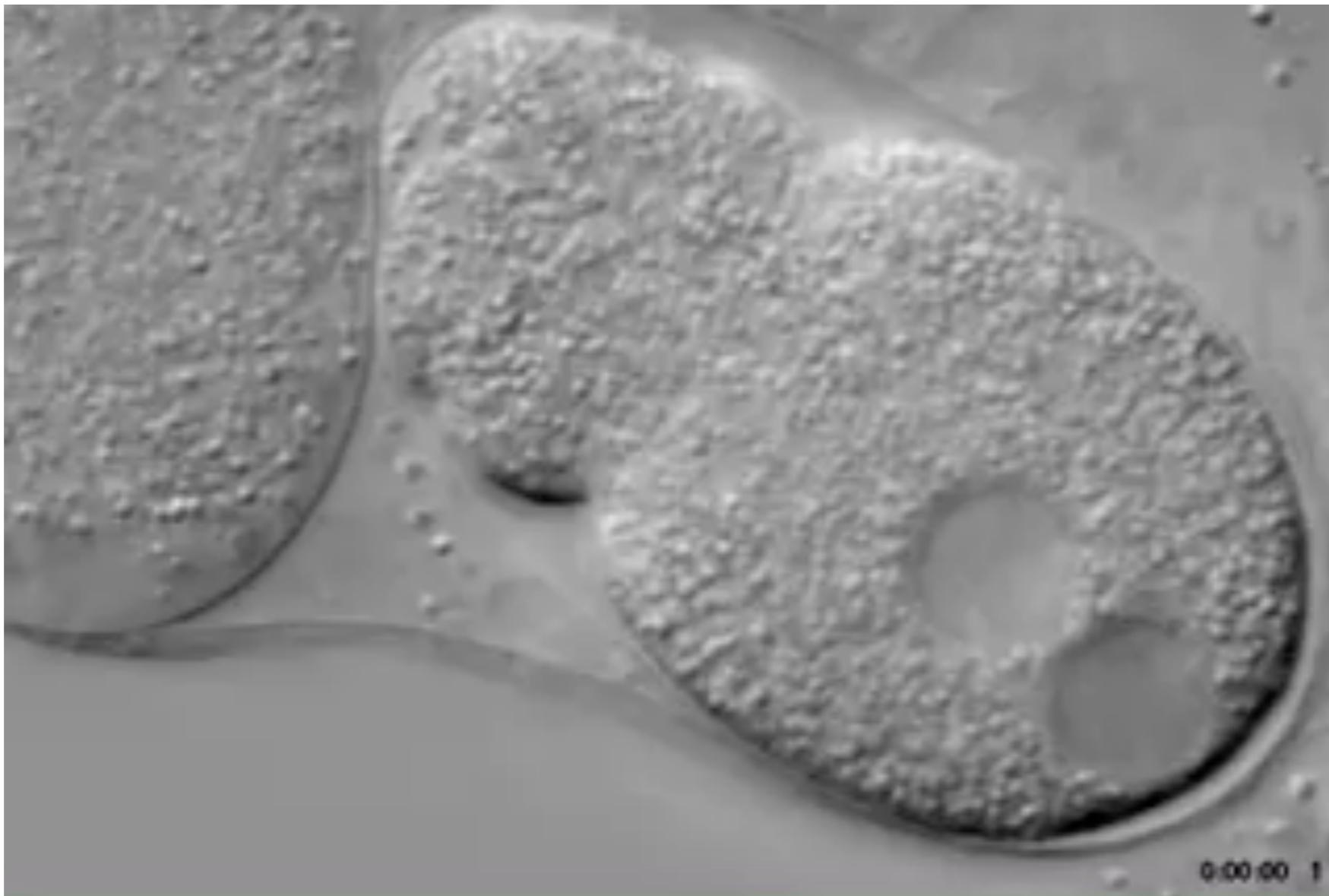
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Williams et al. (2004) Human Mol Gen

# DNA Replication is Essential

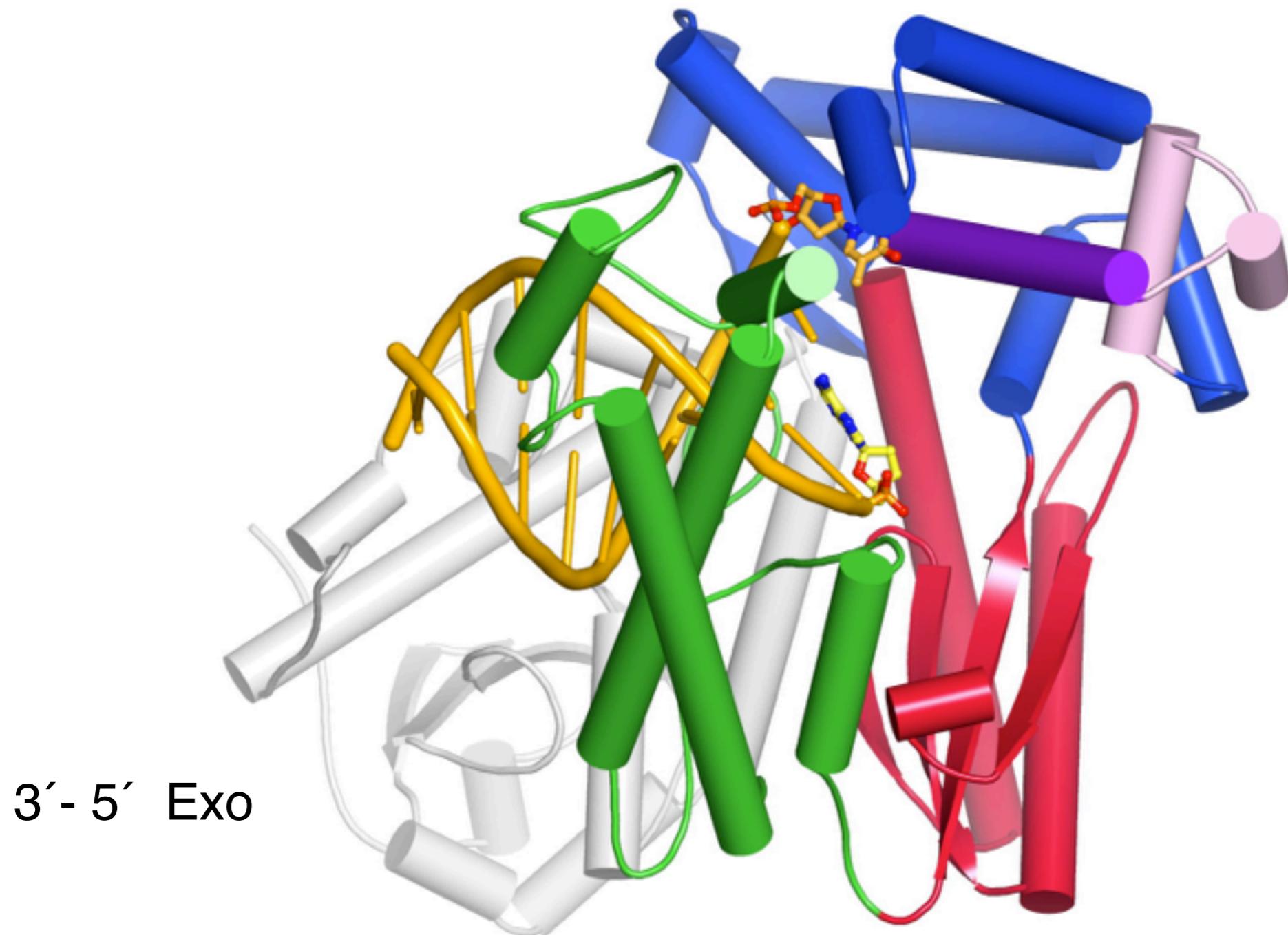
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Williams et al. (2004) Human Mol Gen

# Conserved DNA Replicase, Proofreading & Conformational Changes

---

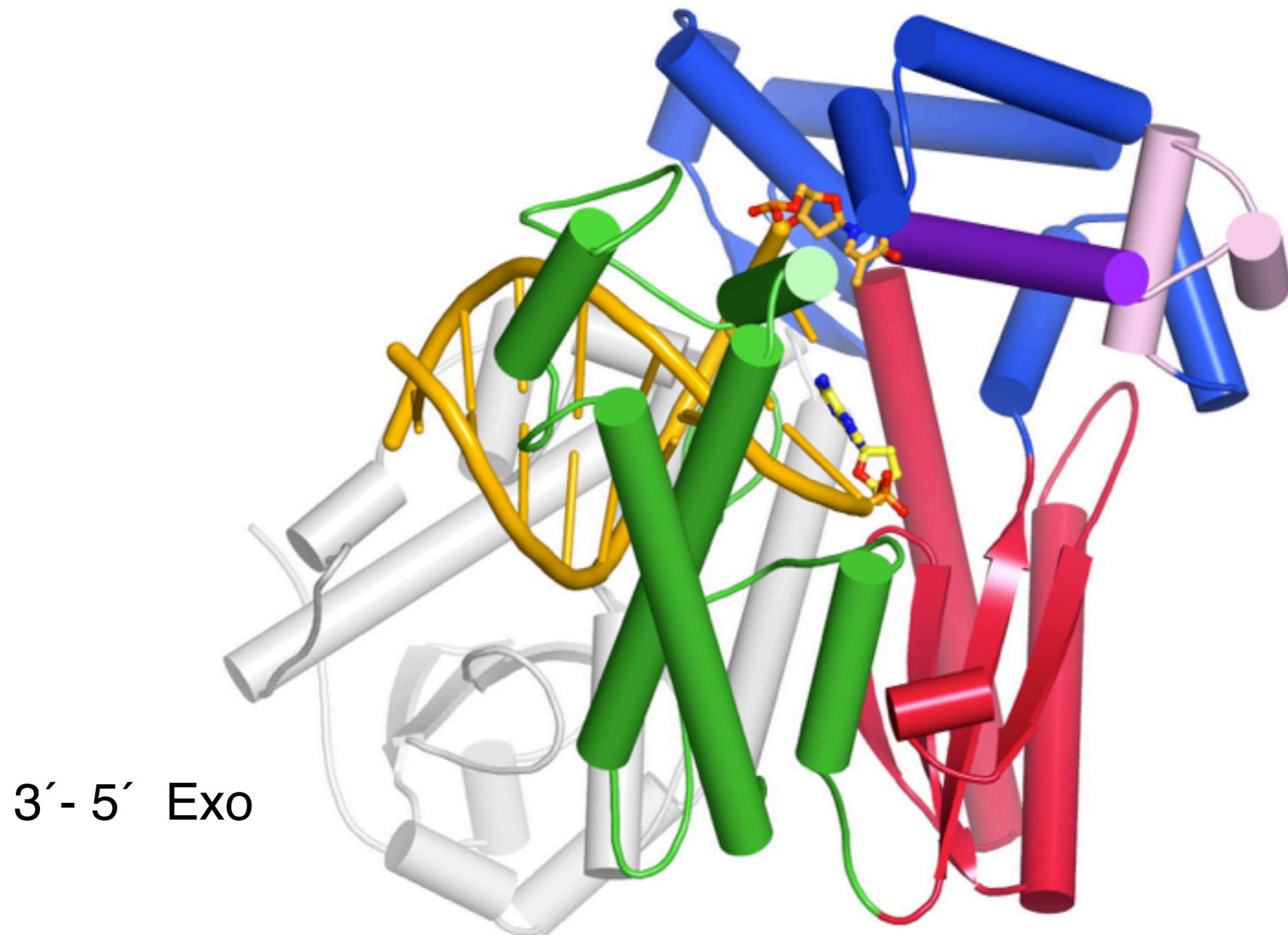


Pelletier et al. Kraut (1994) *Science*  
Doulié et al. & Ellenberger (1998) *Nature*  
Johnson, et al. & Beese (2003) *PNAS*

Huang et al. & Harrison (1998) *Science*  
Li, et al. & Waksman (1998) *EMBO*  
Franklyn et al., Steitz (2001) *Nature*

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Pelletier et al. Kraut (1994) *Science*  
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Huang et al. & Harrison (1998) *Science*  
Li, et al. & Waksman (1998) *EMBO*  
Franklyn et al., Steitz (2001) *Nature*

# Naturally Occurring Roadblocks in DNA Replication

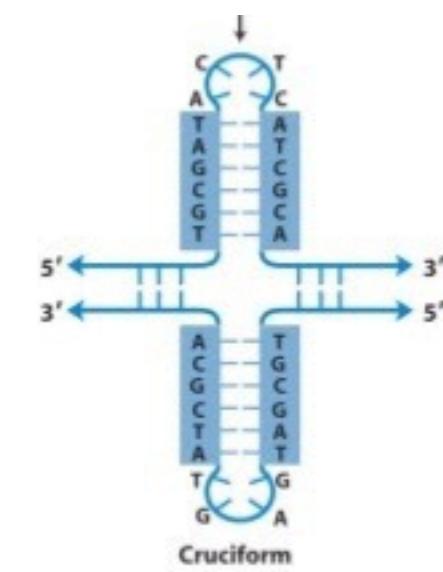
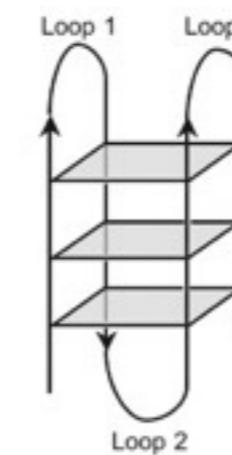
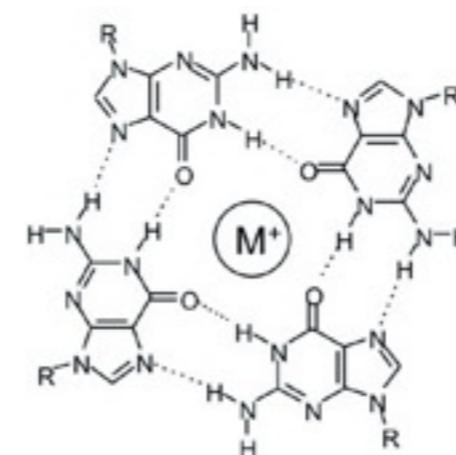
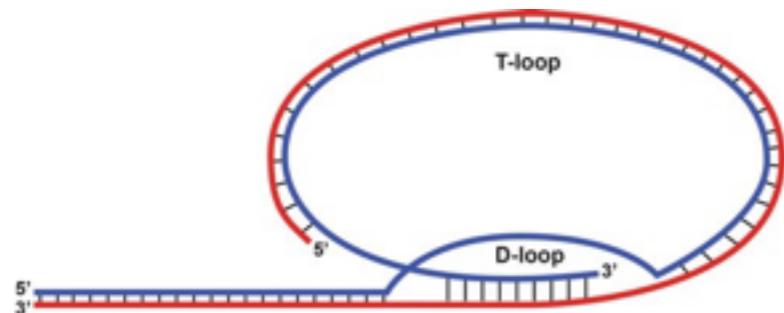
## Fragile Sites, Centromere and Telomere



**Telomere** – (TTAGGG) $n$

**Centromere** –  $\alpha$ -satellite repeats  
AATAT, TTCTC

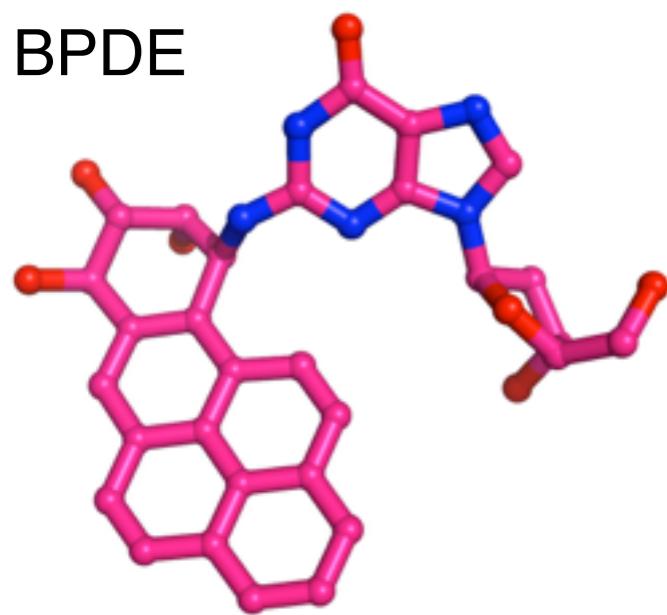
**Fragile sites** – > 120 breakage sites,  
palindromic AT-rich &  
simple 2-3 nt repeats



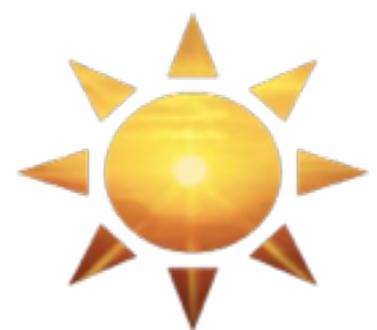
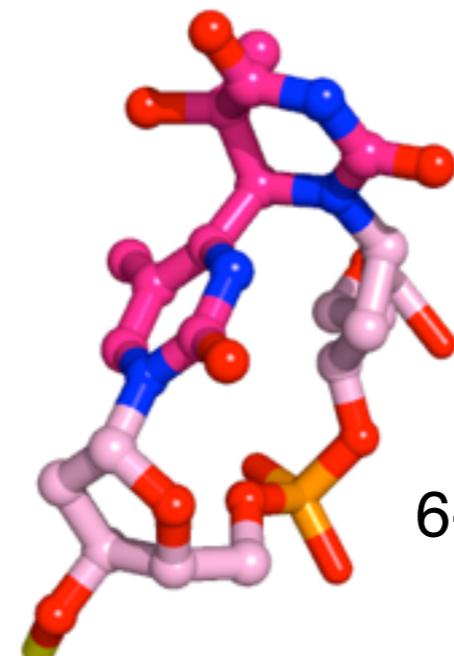
# DNA Lesions are Unavoidable and Varied

---

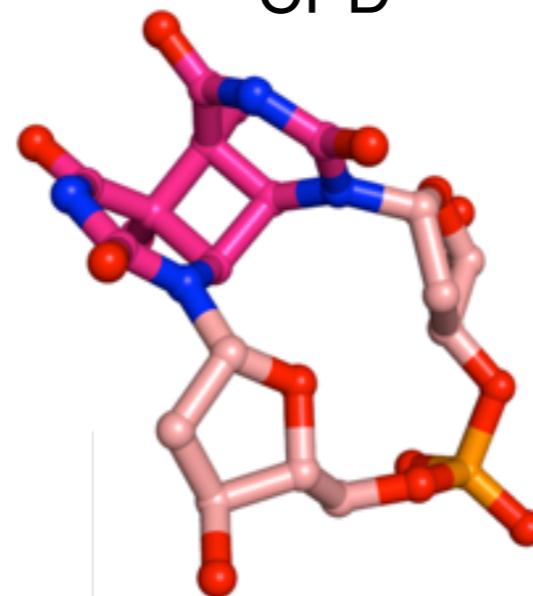
BPDE



Smoke, BBQ



CPD

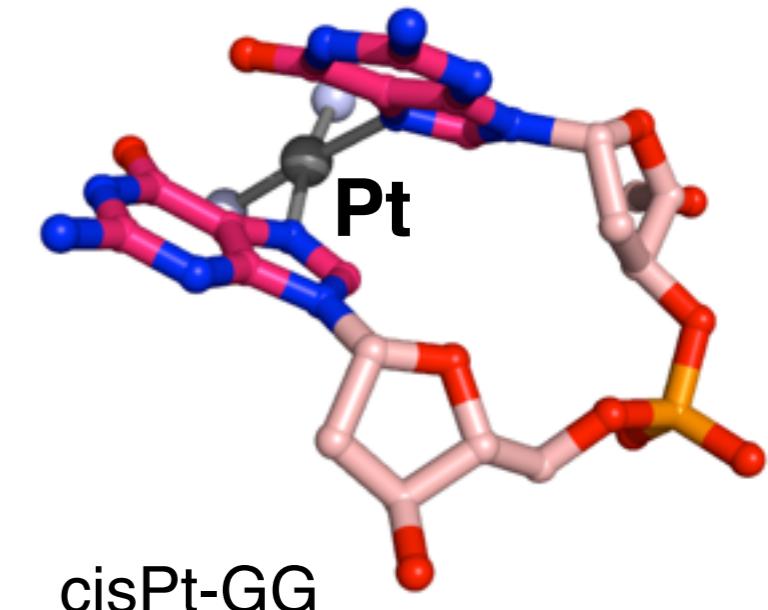


6-4 PP

UV-induced



Chemotherapy



cisPt-GG

# Seventeen Human DNA Polymerases

---

Family	Name	Error rate	Function
A	Pol $\gamma$	$10^{-5}$ to $10^{-6}$	Mitochondrial replication
B	Pol $\alpha$ , $\delta$ , $\epsilon$ , Telomerase	$10^{-5}$ to $10^{-6}$	Nuclear DNA replication



*Replication, Repair, Translesion*

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AEP	PrimPol	$10^{-4}$	TLS, Repair?



*Replication, Repair, Translesion*

# Seventeen Human DNA Polymerases

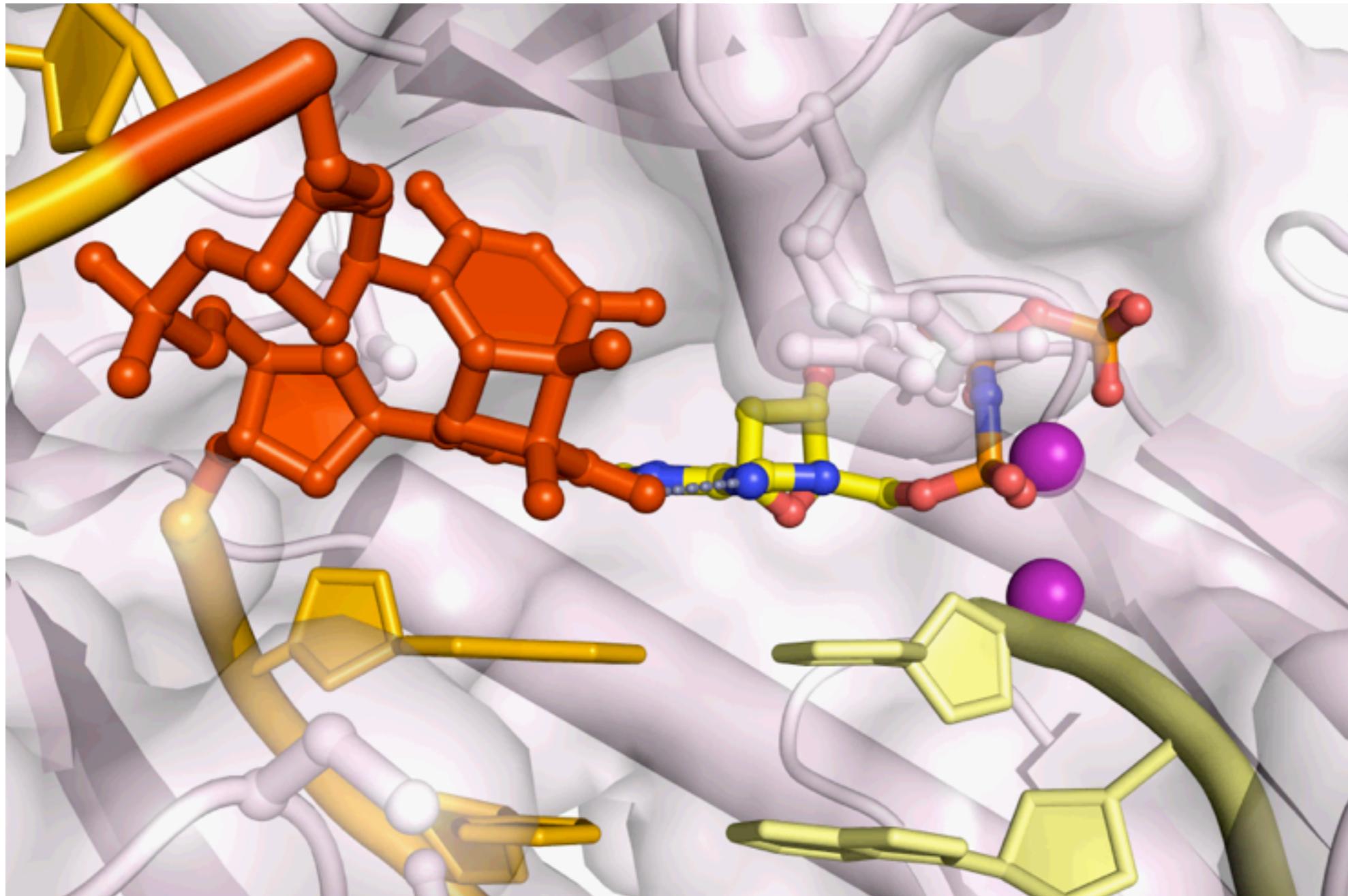
Family	Name	Error rate	Function
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AEP	PrimPol	$10^{-4}$	



*Replication, Repair, Translesion*

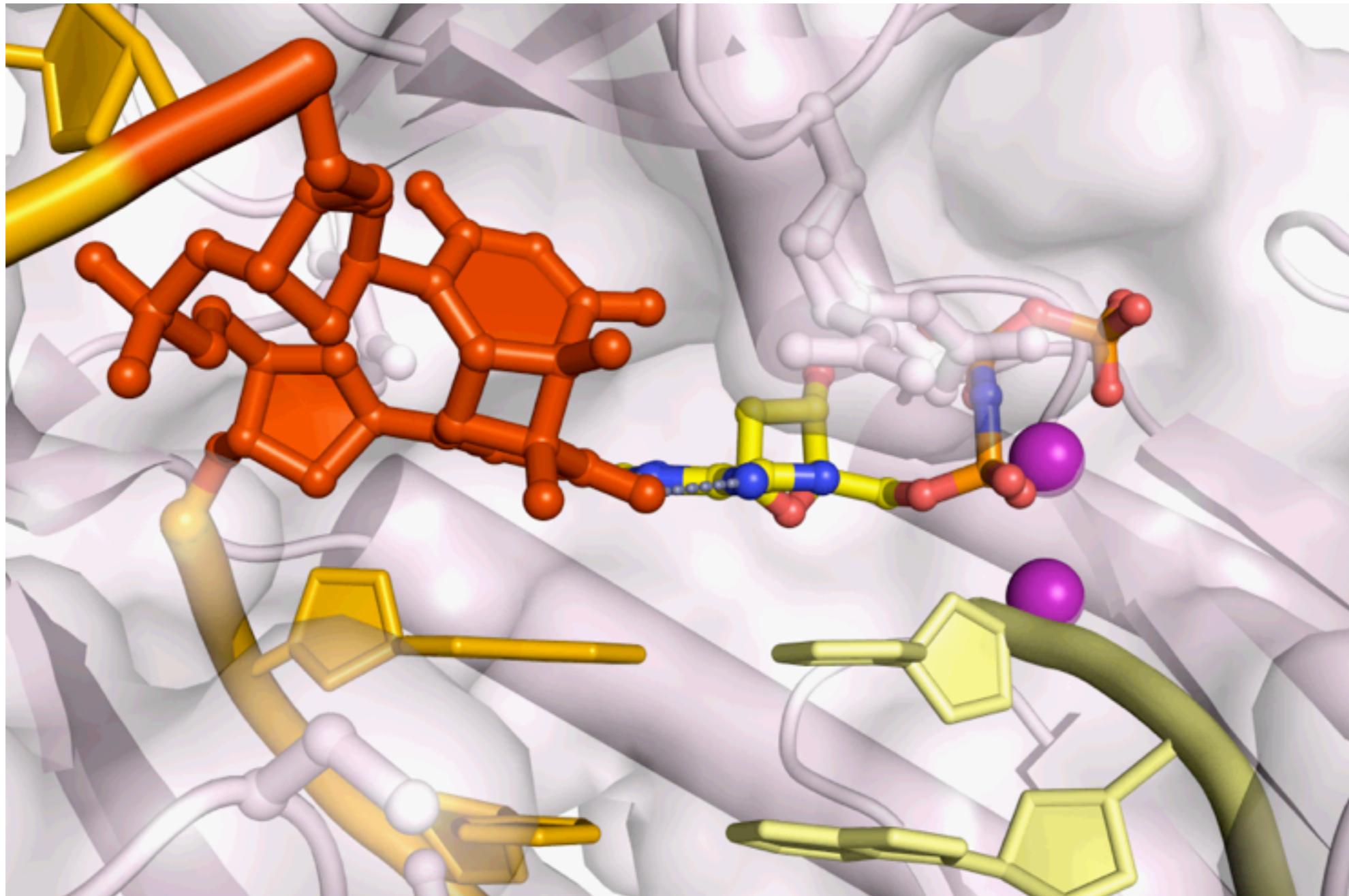
# The Active Site of hPol $\eta$ is Unusually Large & Snugly Accommodates a CPD

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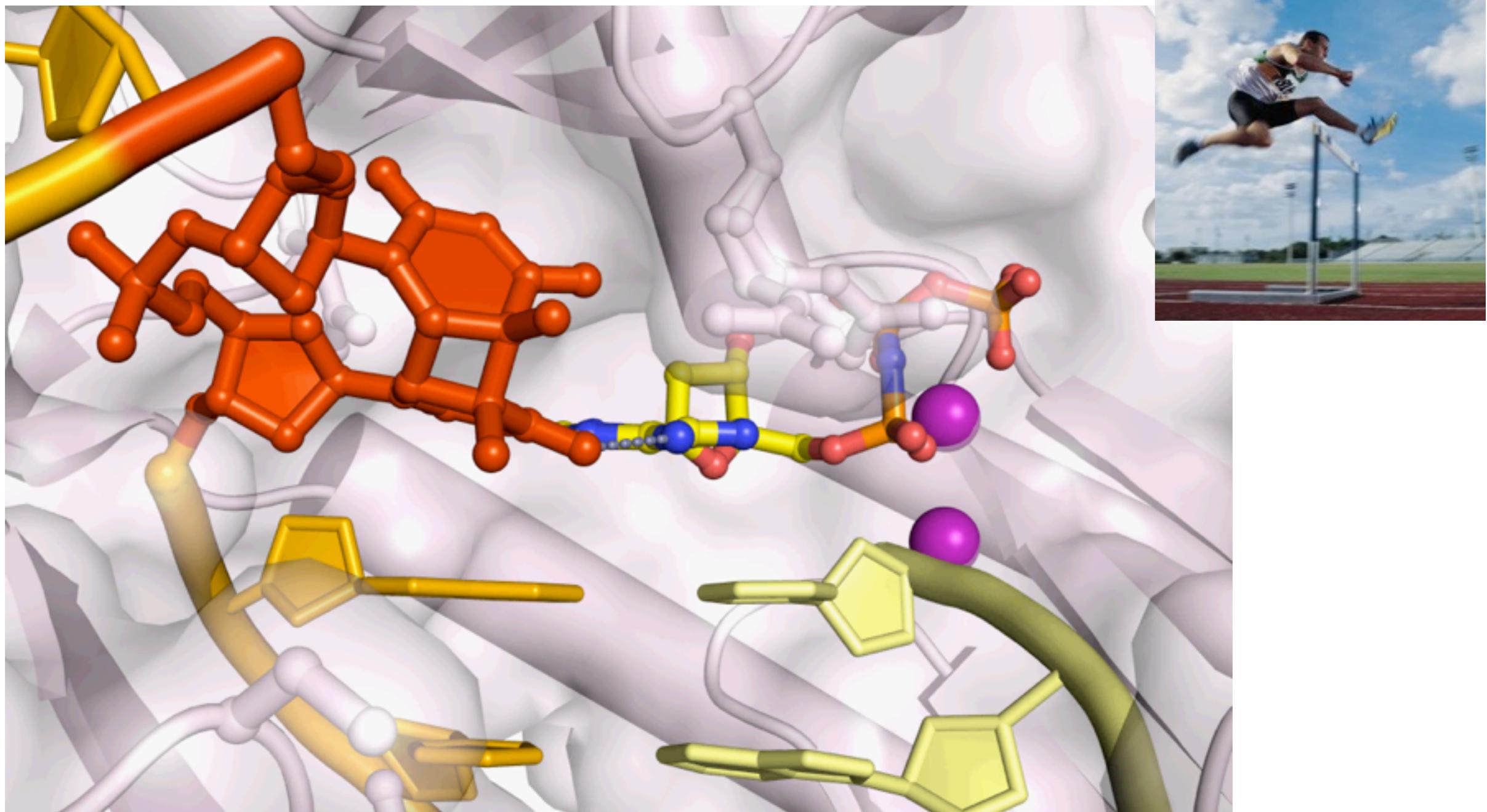
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Biertümpfel et al., Yang (2010) Nature

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Biertümpfel et al., Yang (2010) *Nature*

# Mechanisms for Translesion Synthesis by the Y-family DNA Polymerases

---

**Y-family TLS polymerases:** lesion accommodation and bypass



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**Y-family TLS polymerases:** resumed replicative DNA synthesis



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*Replication, Repair, Translesion*

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*Replication, Repair, Translesion*

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AEP	PrimPol	$10^{-4}$	TLS, Repair?



*Replication, Repair, Translesion*

# Seventeen Human DNA Polymerases

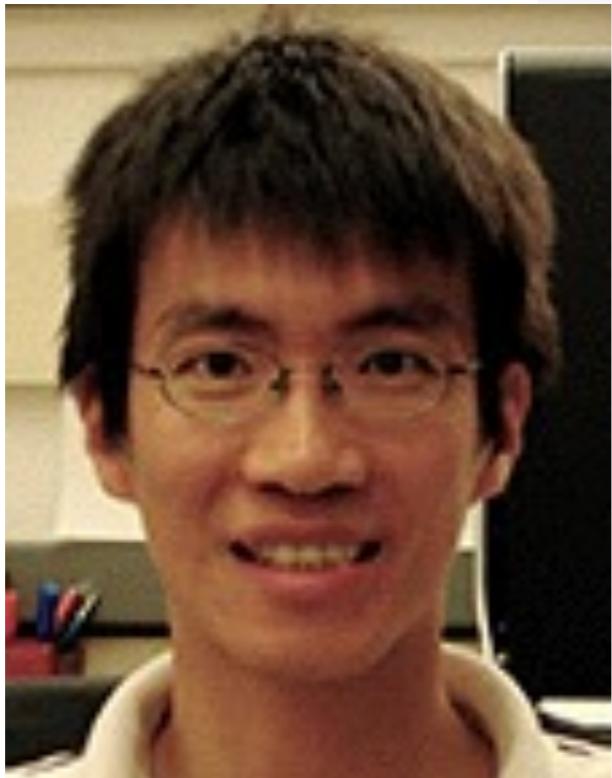
Family	Name	Error rate	Function
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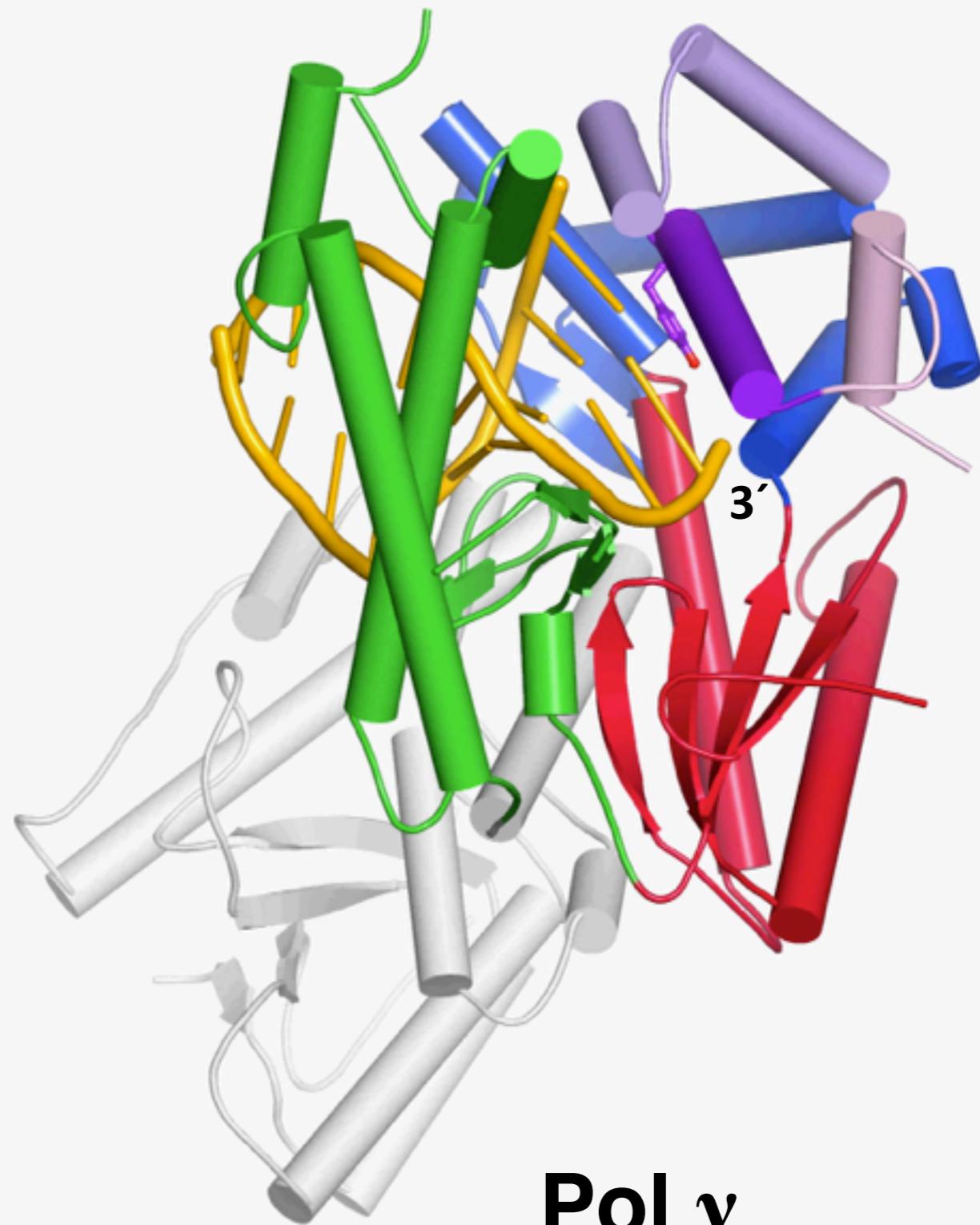
*Replication, Repair, Translesion*

# How A Homolog of High-fidelity DNA polymerases Carries out Mutagenic DNA Synthesis

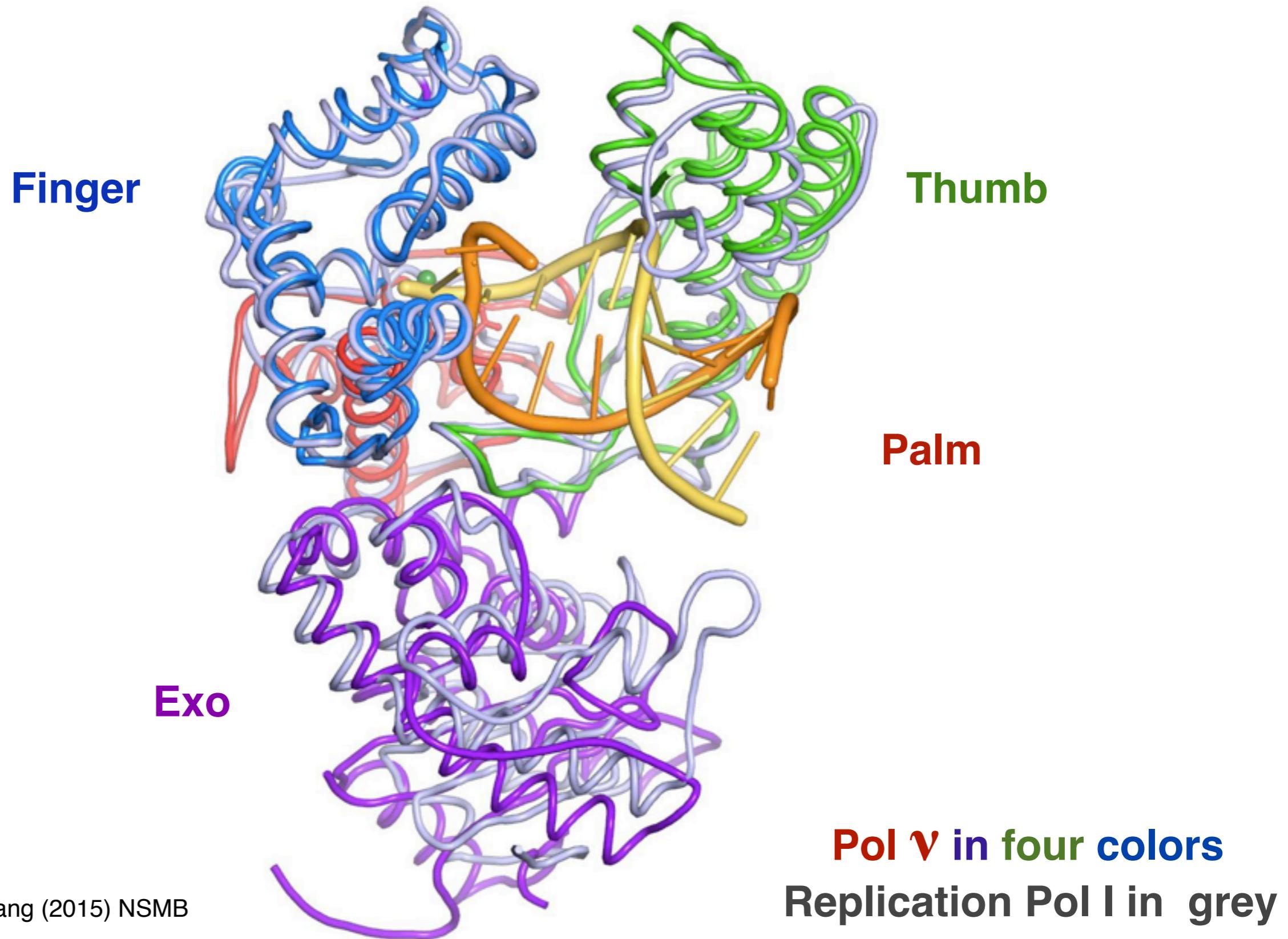
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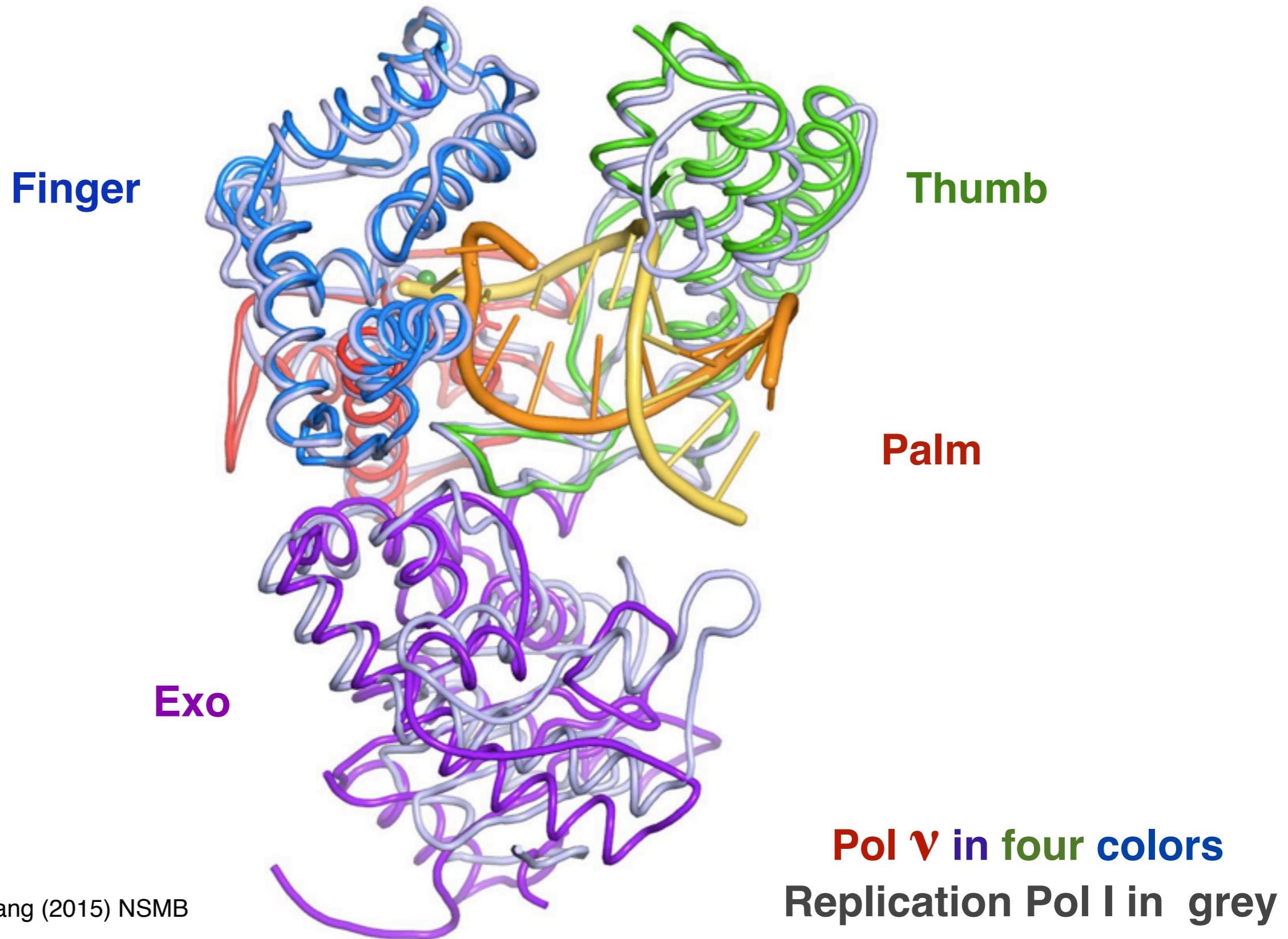
Young-Sam Lee



# Pol ν is Mostly Homologous to Replicases Except for a few Loops and a Lack of Proofreading



# Pol ν is Mostly Homologous to Replicases Except for a few Loops and a Lack of Proofreading



# The Insertion in Pol ν's Thumb Leads to Solvent Exposure of the Primer Strand

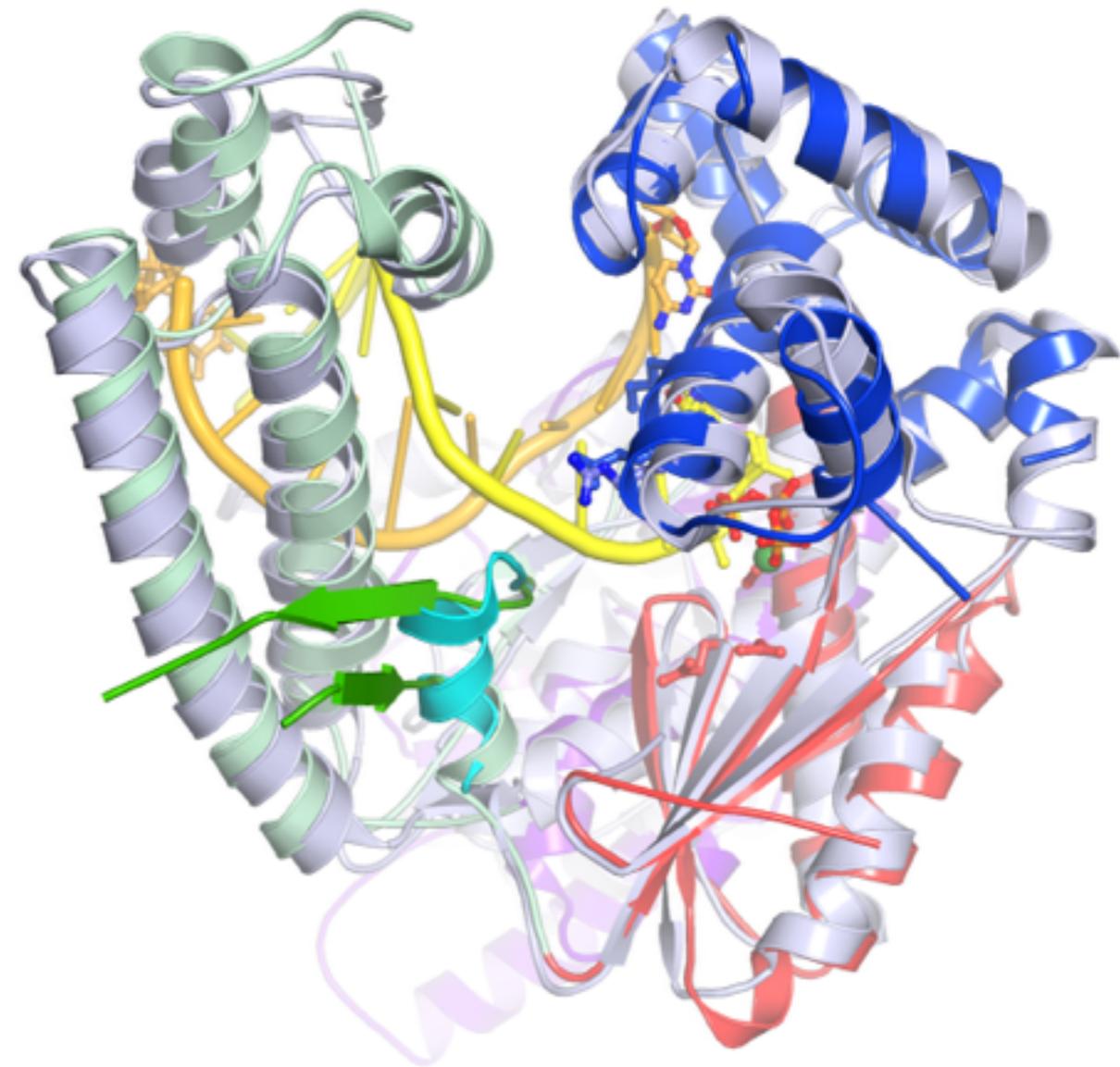
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Pol ν



TLS

Pol I

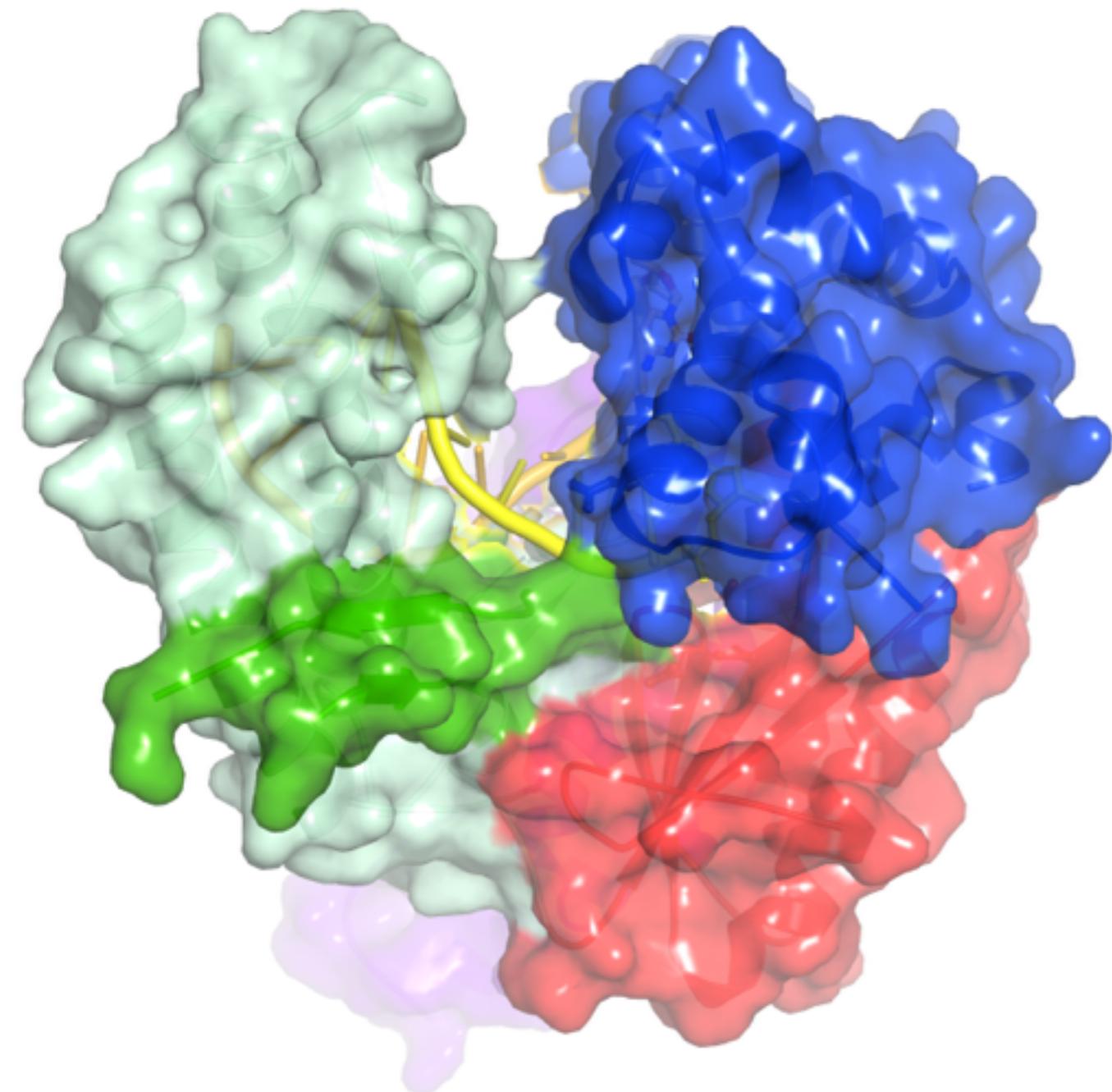


Replicative

# The Insertion in Pol ν's Thumb Leads to Solvent Exposure of the Primer Strand

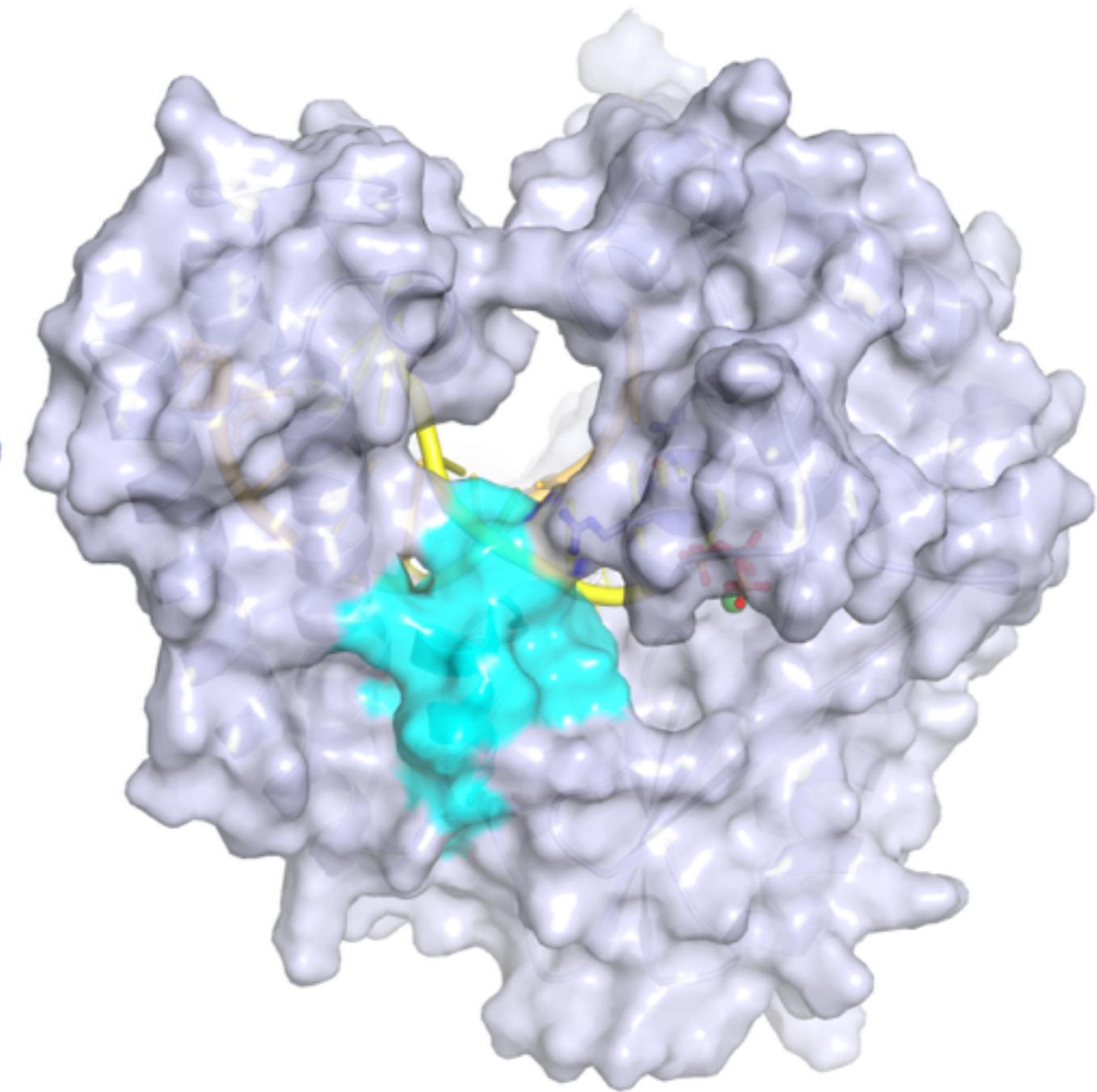
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Pol ν



TLS

Pol I

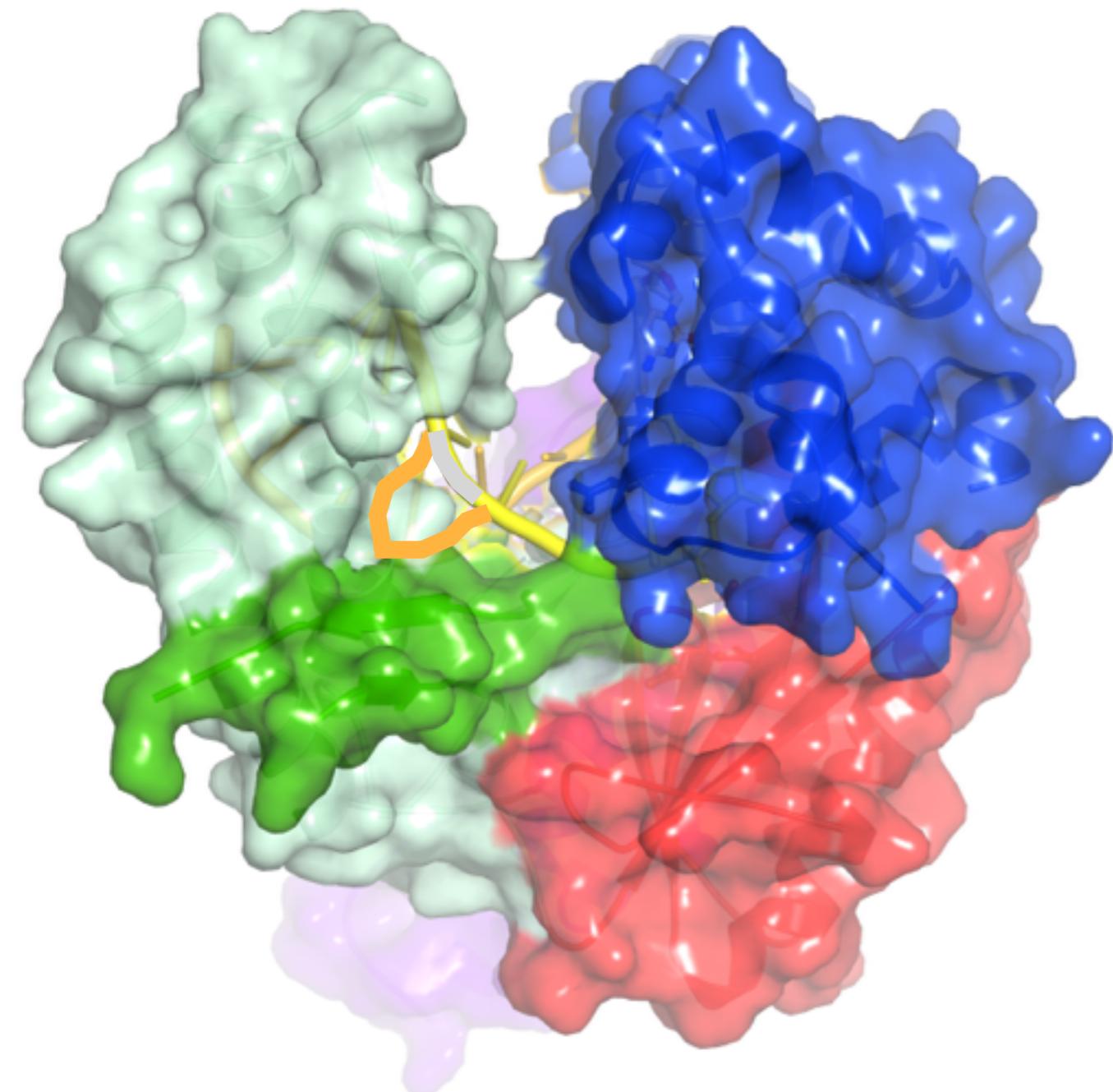


Replicative

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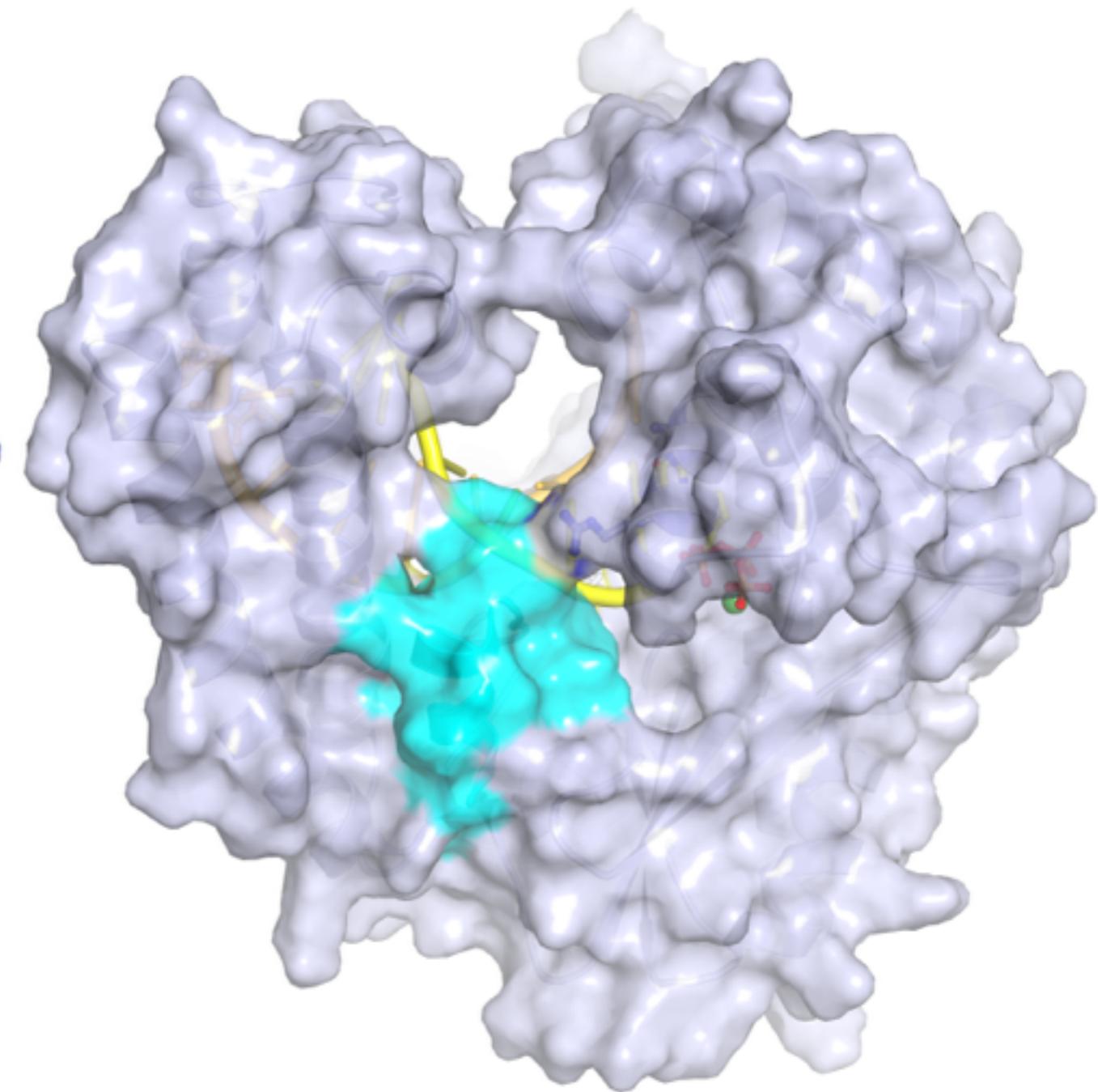
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Pol ν



TLS

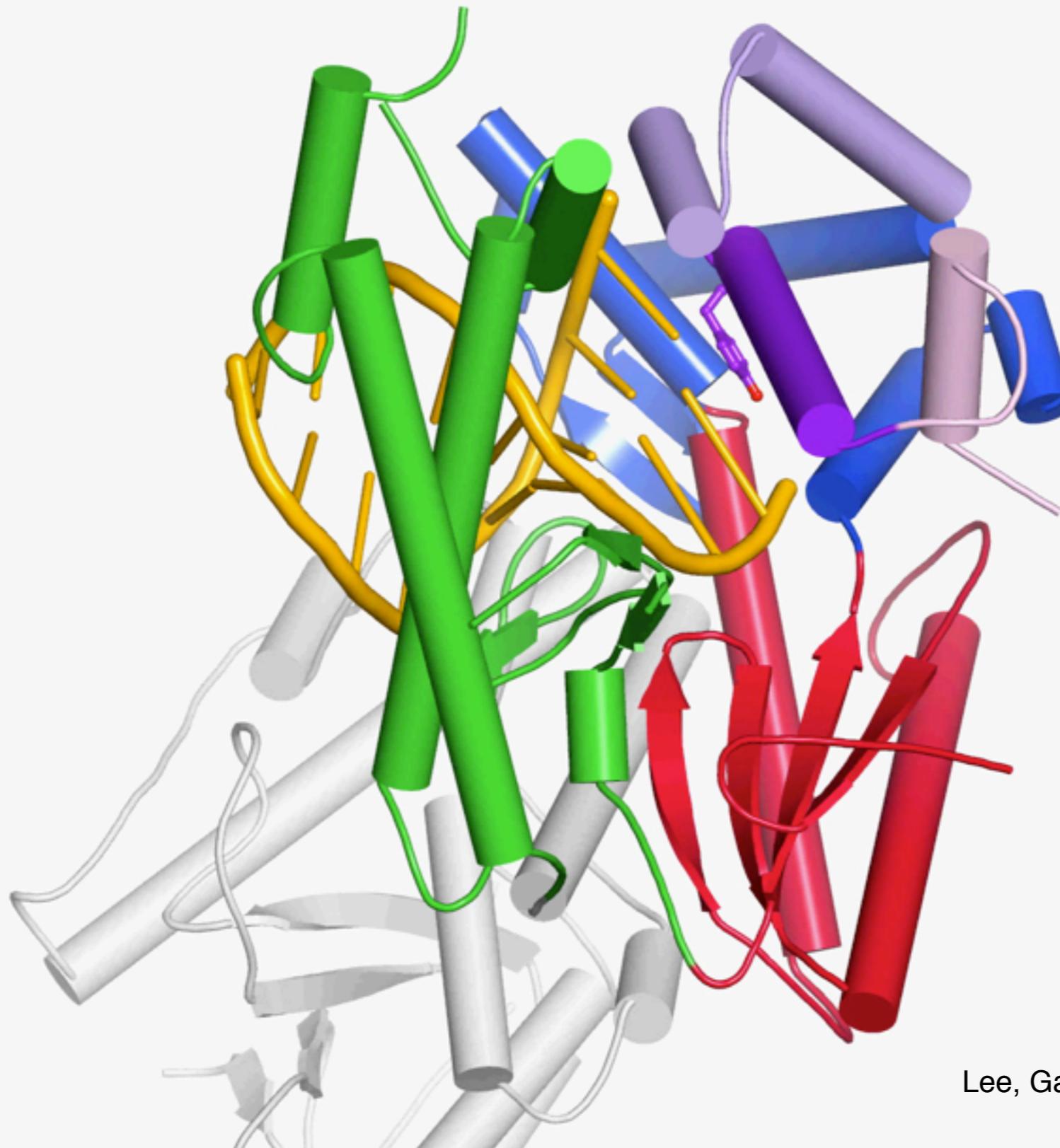
Pol I



Replicative

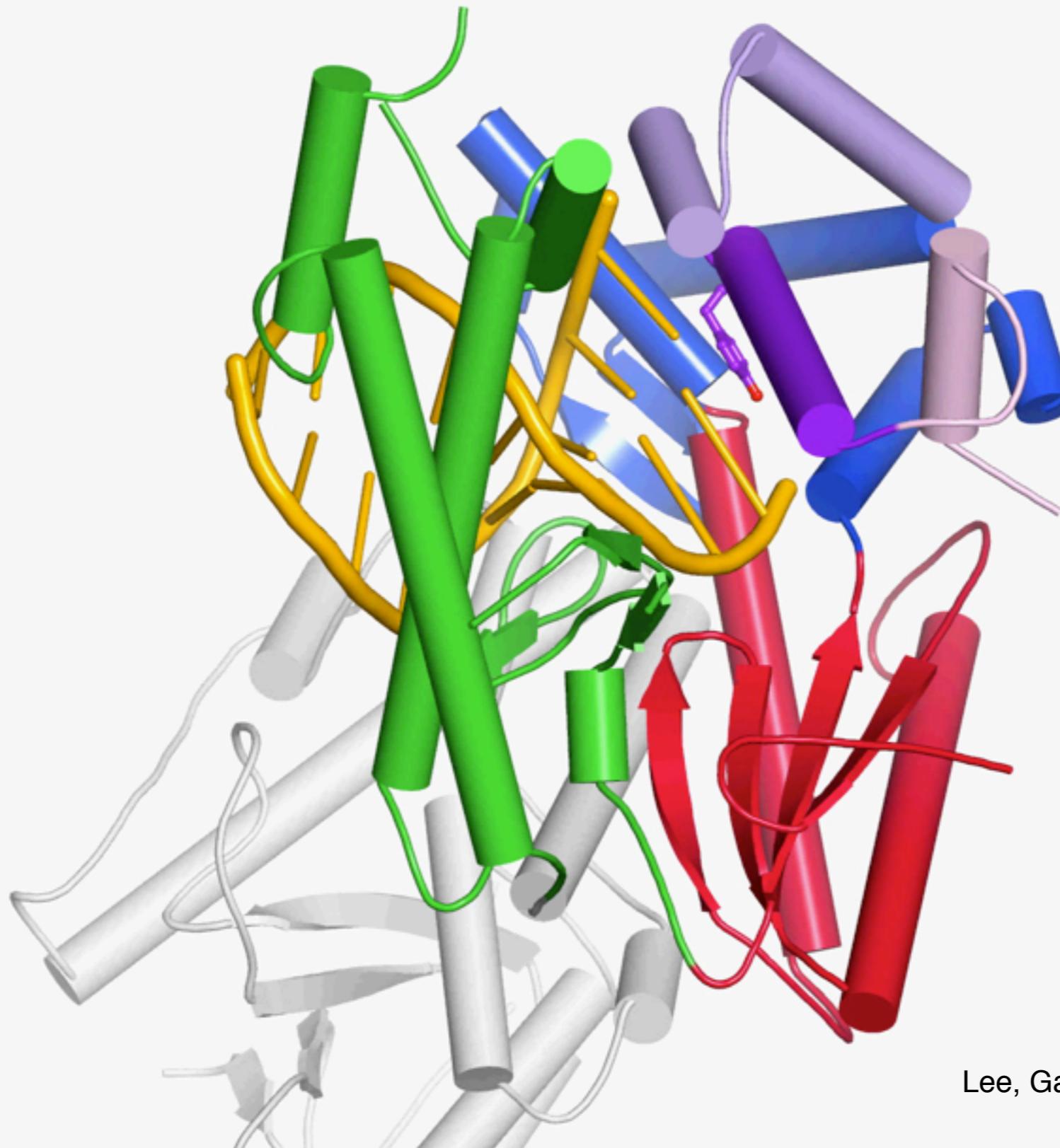
# A Moving Thumb of Pol $\nu$ Potentially Allows Loopout and Realignment of Primer Strand

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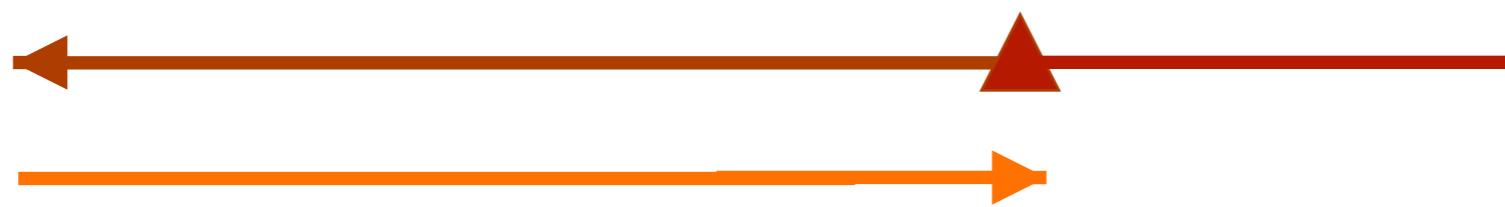
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# Translesion DNA Synthesis & Primer Loopout Leads to DNA Expansion

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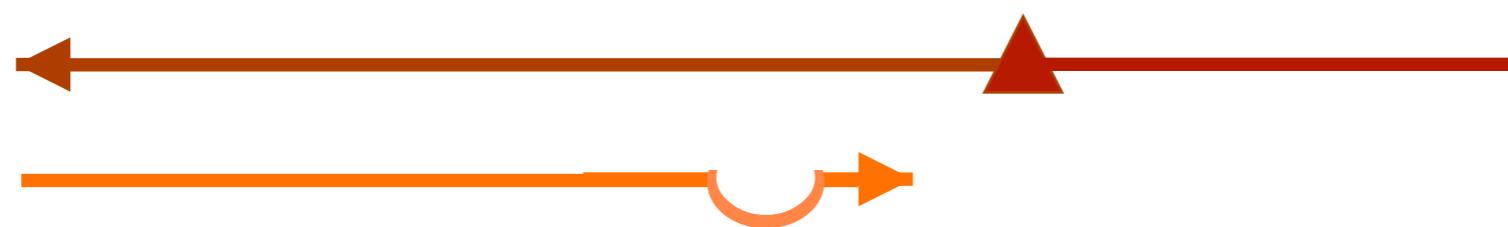
**A-family TLS polymerases:** stalled DNA synthesis



# Translesion DNA Synthesis & Primer Loopout Leads to DNA Expansion

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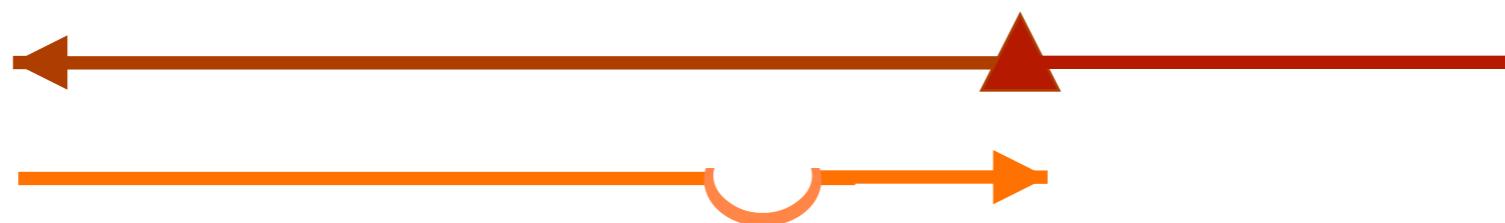
**A-family TLS polymerases:** DNA primer loopout



# Translesion DNA Synthesis & Primer Loopout Leads to DNA Expansion

---

**A-family TLS polymerases:** TLS DNA synthesis



# Translesion DNA Synthesis & Primer Loopout Leads to DNA Expansion

---

**A-family TLS polymerases:** DNA primer realignment



# Translesion DNA Synthesis & Primer Loopout Leads to DNA Expansion

---

**A-family TLS polymerases:** resumed replicative DNA synthesis



# Translesion DNA Synthesis & Primer Loopout Leads to DNA Expansion

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**A-family TLS polymerases:** resumed replicative DNA synthesis



**Repeat Expansion:** stalled DNA synthesis



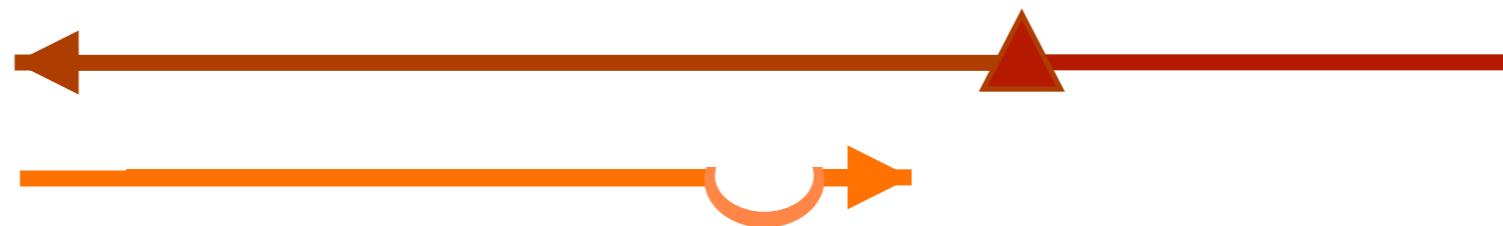
# Translesion DNA Synthesis & Primer Loopout Leads to DNA Expansion

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**A-family TLS polymerases:** resumed replicative DNA synthesis



**Repeat Expansion:** DNA primer loopout



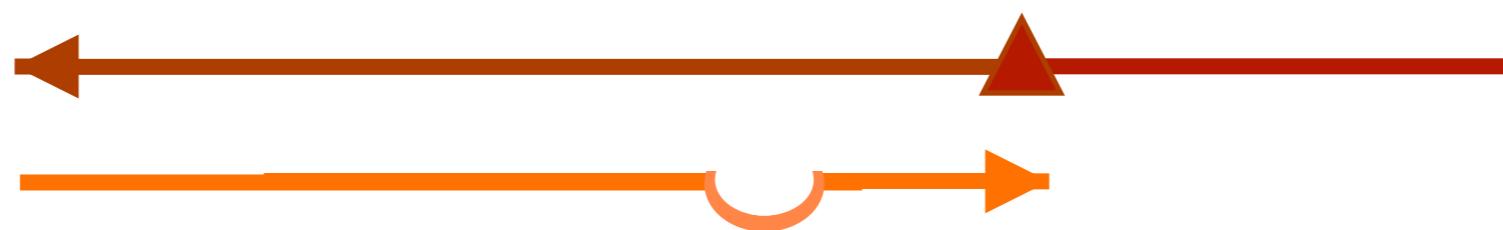
# Translesion DNA Synthesis & Primer Loopout Leads to DNA Expansion

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**A-family TLS polymerases:** resumed replicative DNA synthesis



**Repeat Expansion:** Repeat synthesis



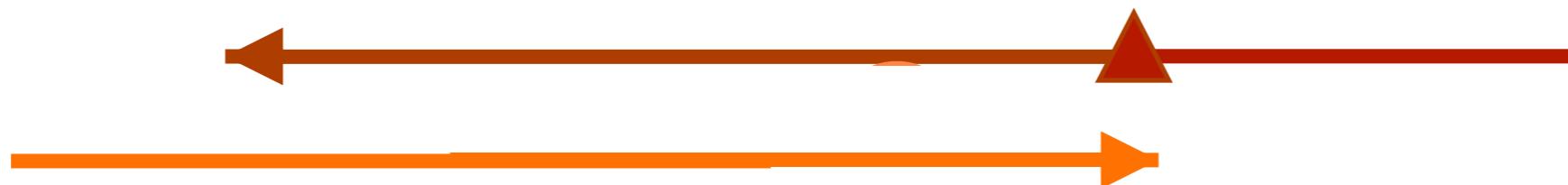
# Translesion DNA Synthesis & Primer Loopout Leads to DNA Expansion

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**A-family TLS polymerases:** resumed replicative DNA synthesis



**Repeat Expansion:** DNA primer realignment



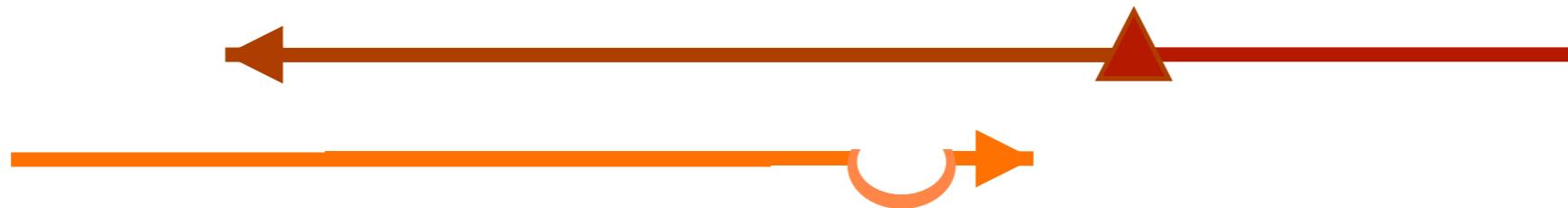
# Translesion DNA Synthesis & Primer Loopout Leads to DNA Expansion

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**A-family TLS polymerases:** resumed replicative DNA synthesis



**Repeat Expansion:** Repeat loopout again



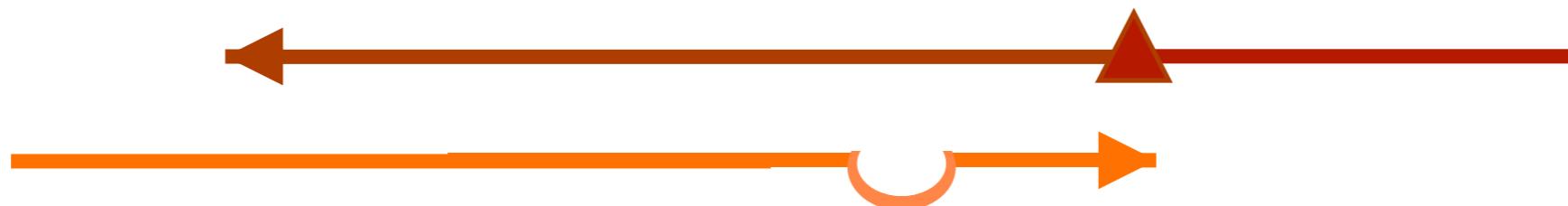
# Translesion DNA Synthesis & Primer Loopout Leads to DNA Expansion

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**A-family TLS polymerases:** resumed replicative DNA synthesis

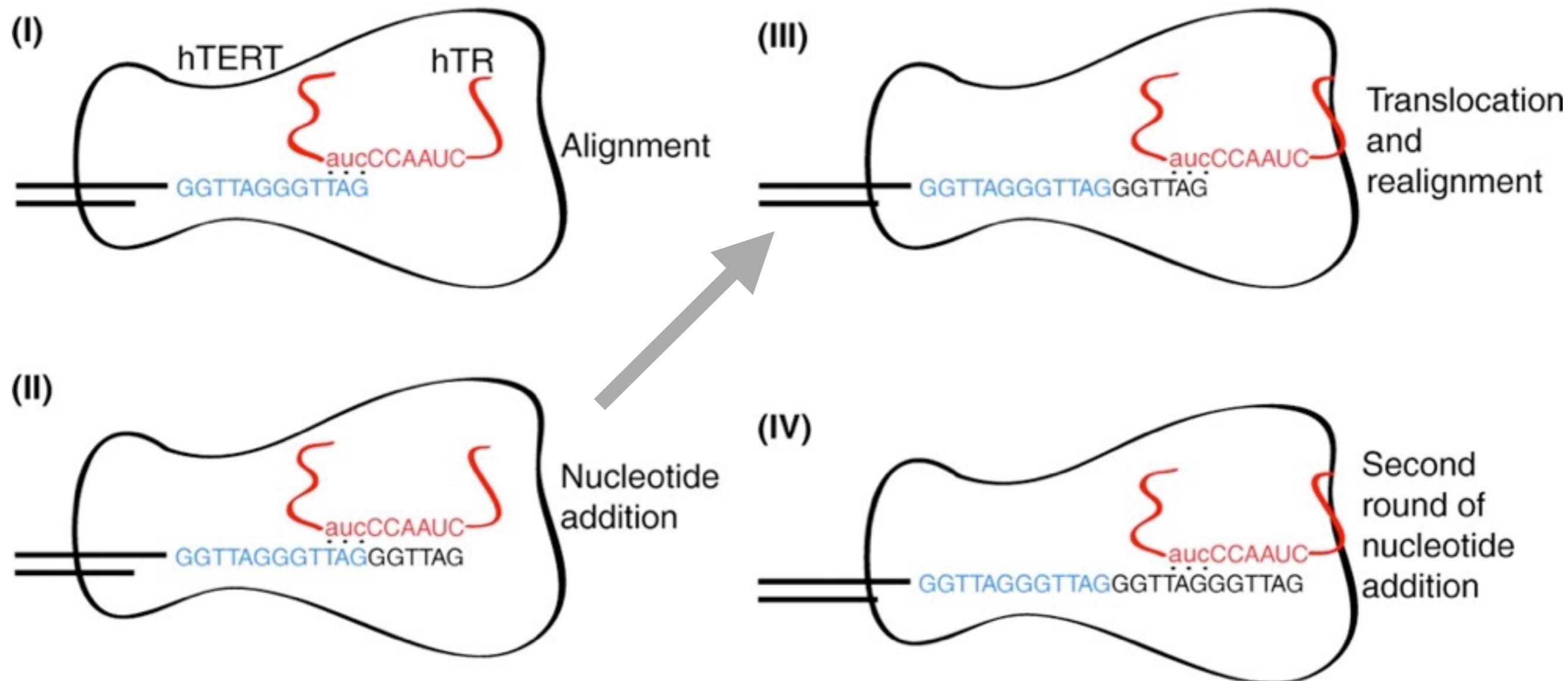


**Repeat Expansion:** Repeat synthesis again



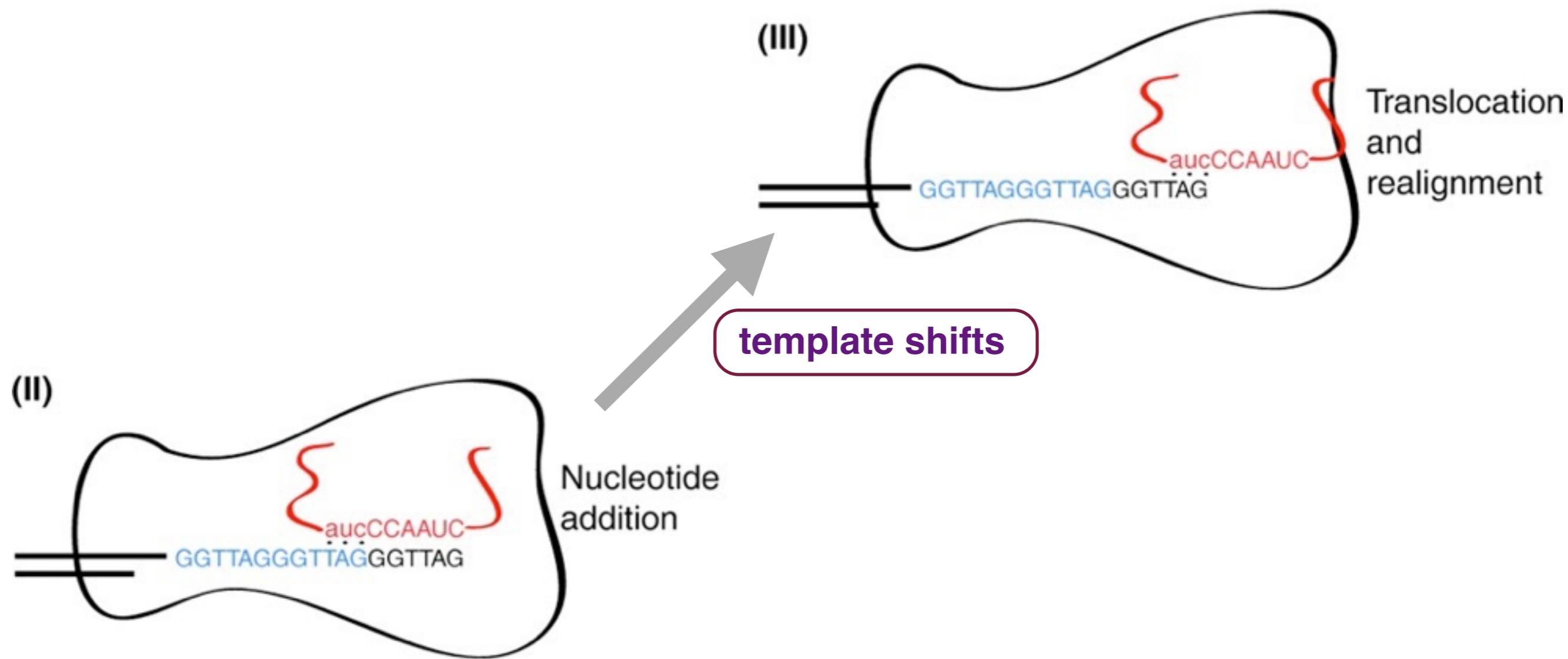
# The Mystery of Processive Telomere Synthesis and Repeat Addition

Telomerase = telomere reverse transcriptase (**TERT**) + telomere template RNA (**TR**)



# The Mystery of Processive Telomere Synthesis and Repeat Addition

Telomerase = telomere reverse transcriptase (TERT) + telomere template RNA (TR)



# Telomere Repeat can Form a Hairpin Loop

Vertebrates:



Plants:



Tetrahymena:



# Telomere Repeat can Form a Hairpin Loop

Vertebrates:



Plants:



Tetrahymena:



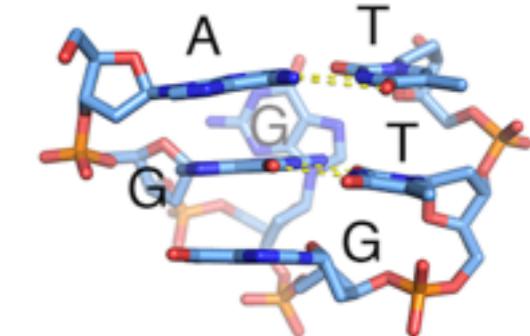
# Telomere Repeat can Form a Hairpin Loop

Vertebrates:

AAUCCCAAUC  
TTAGGGTTAG



AAUCCCAAUC  
TTAG  
AT  
GT  
GG

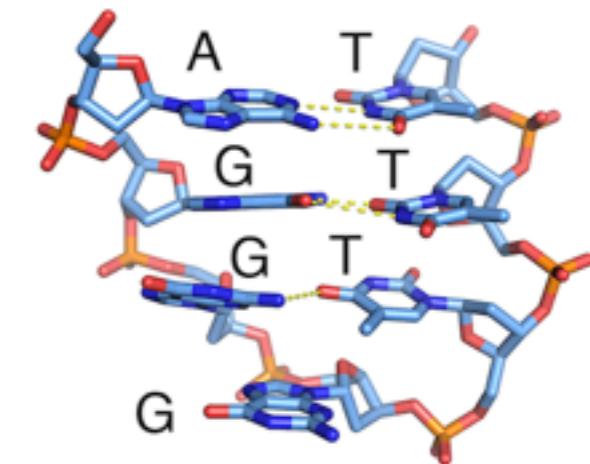


Plants:

AAUCCCAAUAU  
TTAGGGTTTAG



AAUCCCAAUAU  
TTAG  
AT  
GT  
GT  
G

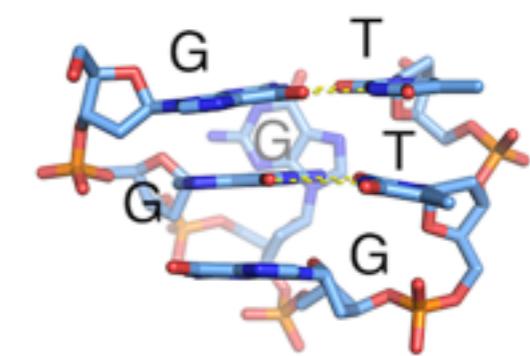


Tetrahymena:

AACCCCAAC  
TTGGGGTTG



AACCCCAAC  
TTG  
GT  
GT  
GG



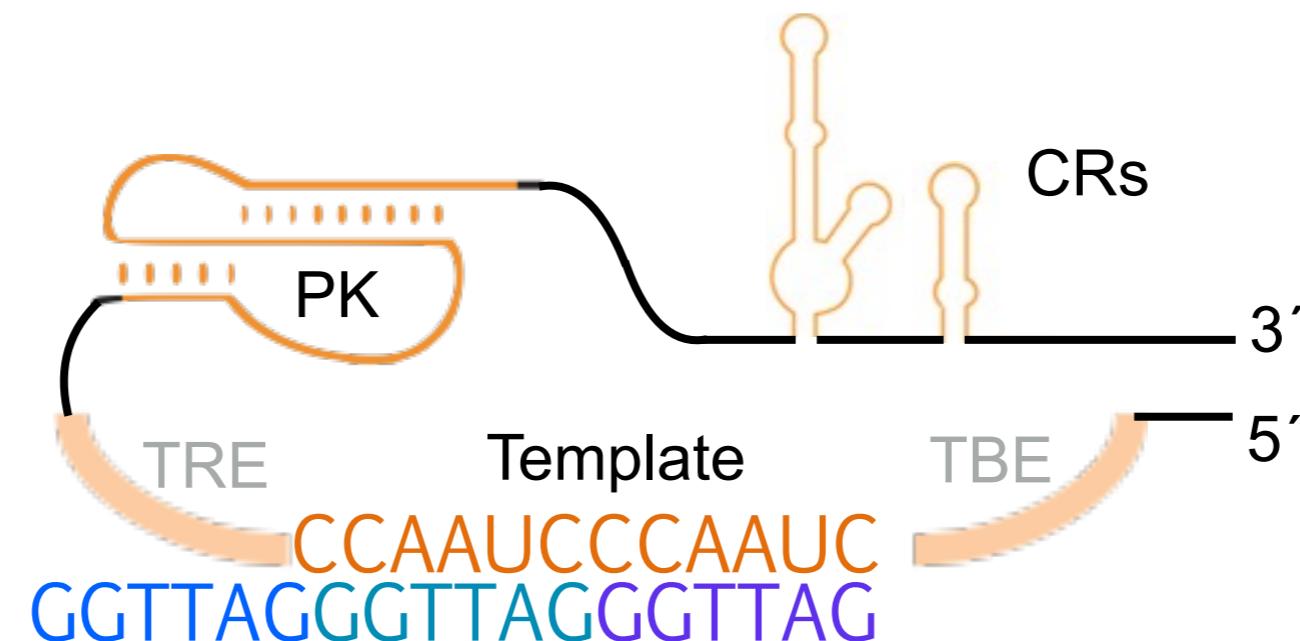
# Telomere Synthesis & Mechanism for Repeat Addition Processivity

Telomerase = telomere reverse transcriptase (**TERT**) + telomere template RNA (**TR**)

**TERT**



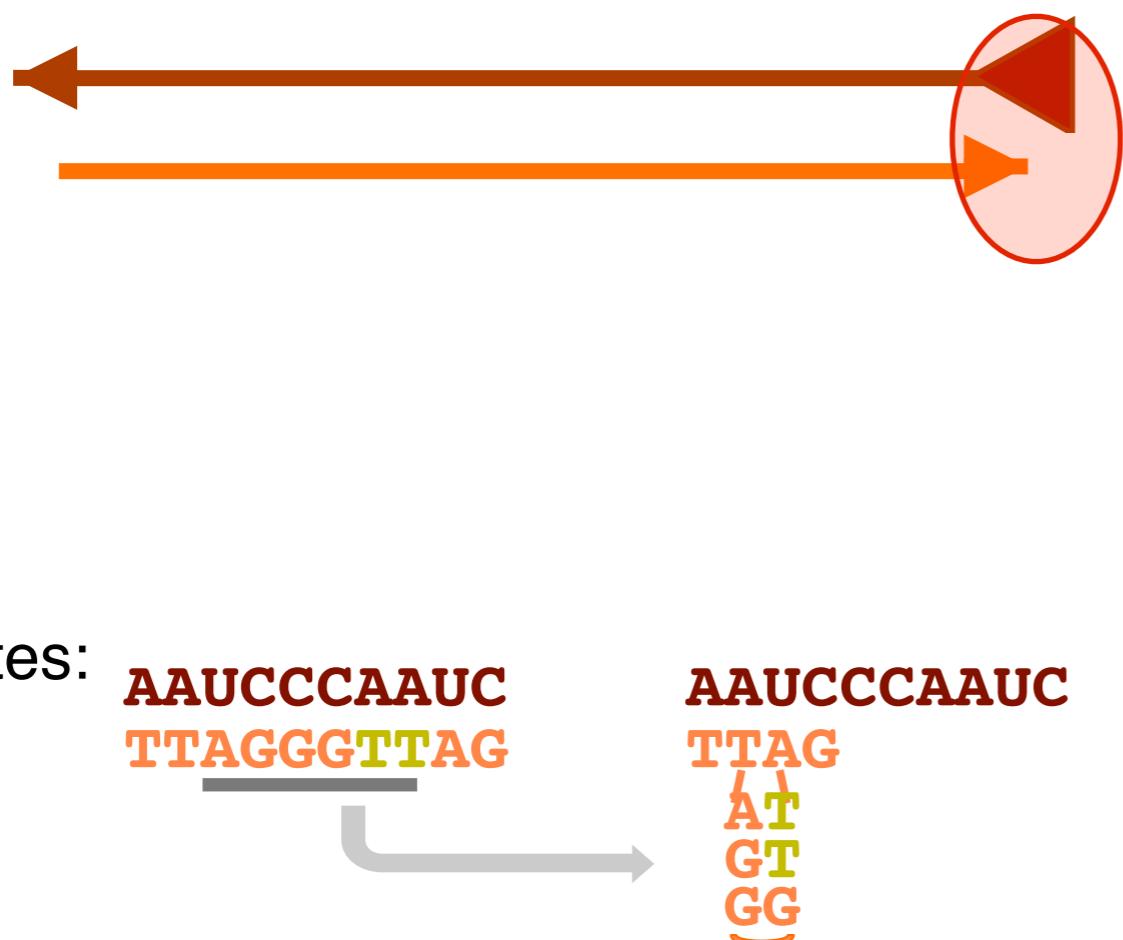
**TR**



# A Hairpin Loop Model (HLM) for Telomere Synthesis

---

DNA primer looping out, RNA template translocation



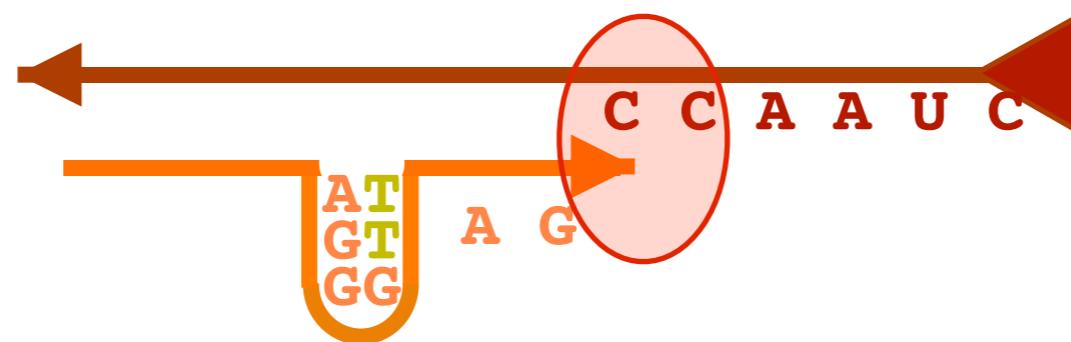
Vertebrates:

**AAUCCCAAUC**  
**TTAGGGTTAG**

**AAUCCCAAUC**  
**TTAG**  
AT  
GT  
GG

# A Hairpin Loop Model (HLM) for Telomere Synthesis

Incoming dGTP stabilizes the looped out primer



Vertebrates:

AAUCCCAAUC  
TTAGGGTTAG



AAUCCCAAUC  
TTAG  
AT  
GT  
GG

# A Hairpin Loop Model (HLM) for Telomere Synthesis

DNA primer realignment



Vertebrates:

AAUCCCAAUC  
TTAGGGTTAG



AAUCCCAAUC  
TTAG  
AT  
GT  
GG

# A Hairpin Loop Model (HLM) for Telomere Synthesis

DNA synthesis



Vertebrates:

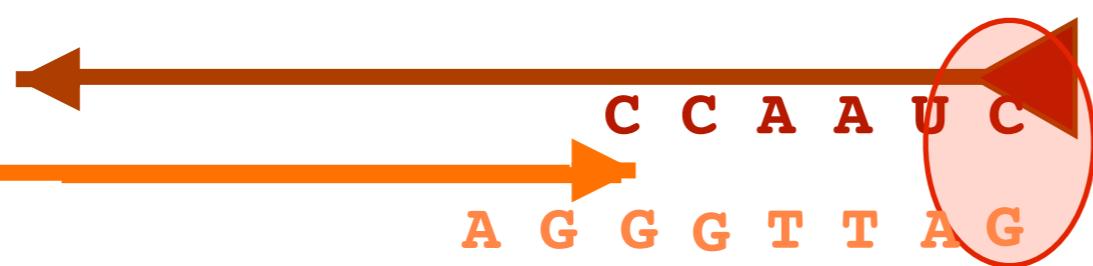
AAUCCCAAUC  
TTAGGGTTAG

AAUCCCAAUC

TTAG  
AT  
GT  
GG

# A Hairpin Loop Model (HLM) for Telomere Synthesis

DNA synthesis



Vertebrates:

**AAUCCCAAUC**  
**TTAGGGTTAG**

**AAUCCCAAUC**

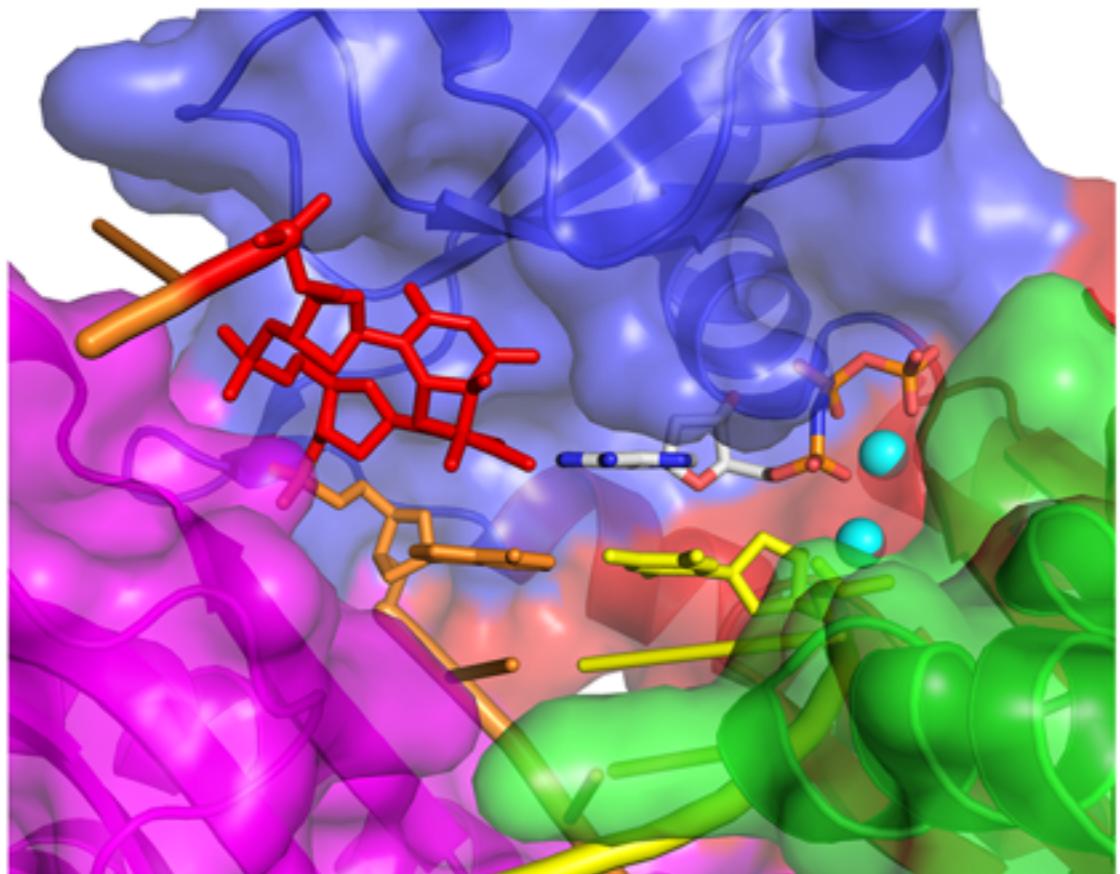
**TTAG**  
**AT**  
**GT**  
**GG**

**Behind Every (E)Motion is Chemistry**

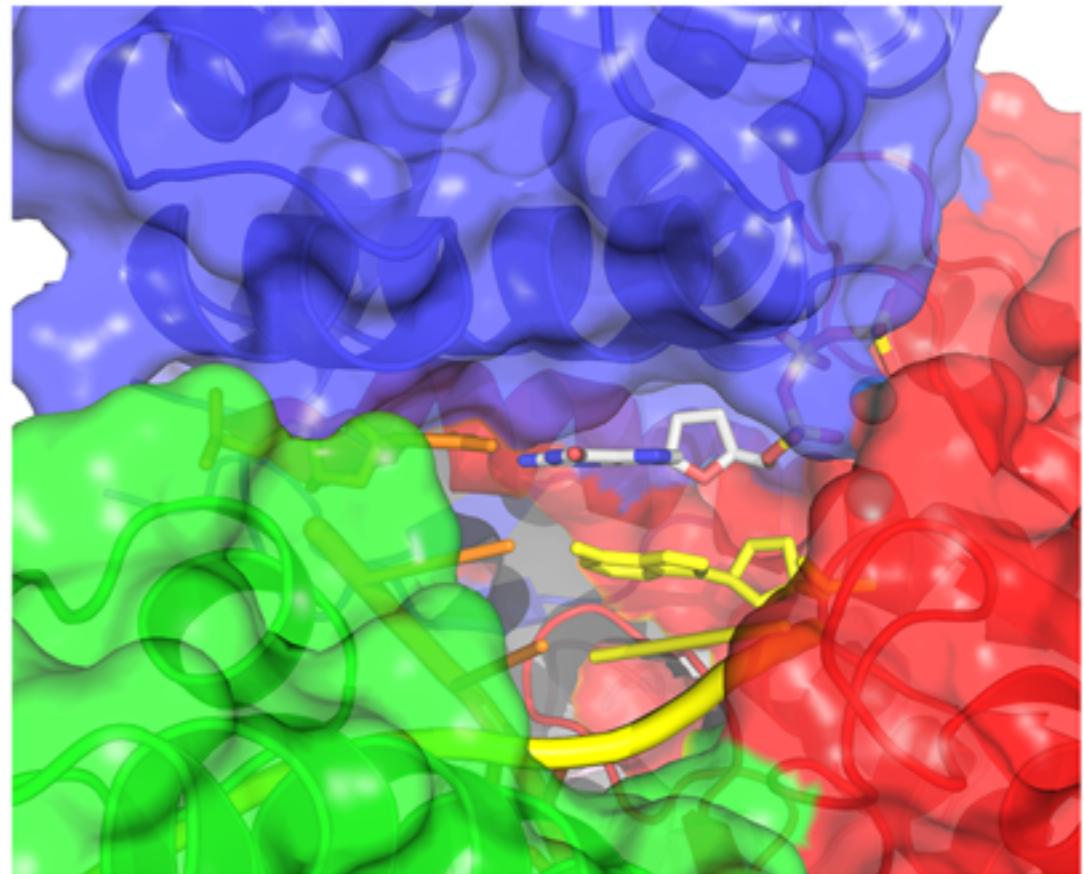
**Behind Every (E)Motion is Chemistry**

# Chemistry of DNA Synthesis

DNA pol  $\eta$



T7 DNA pol

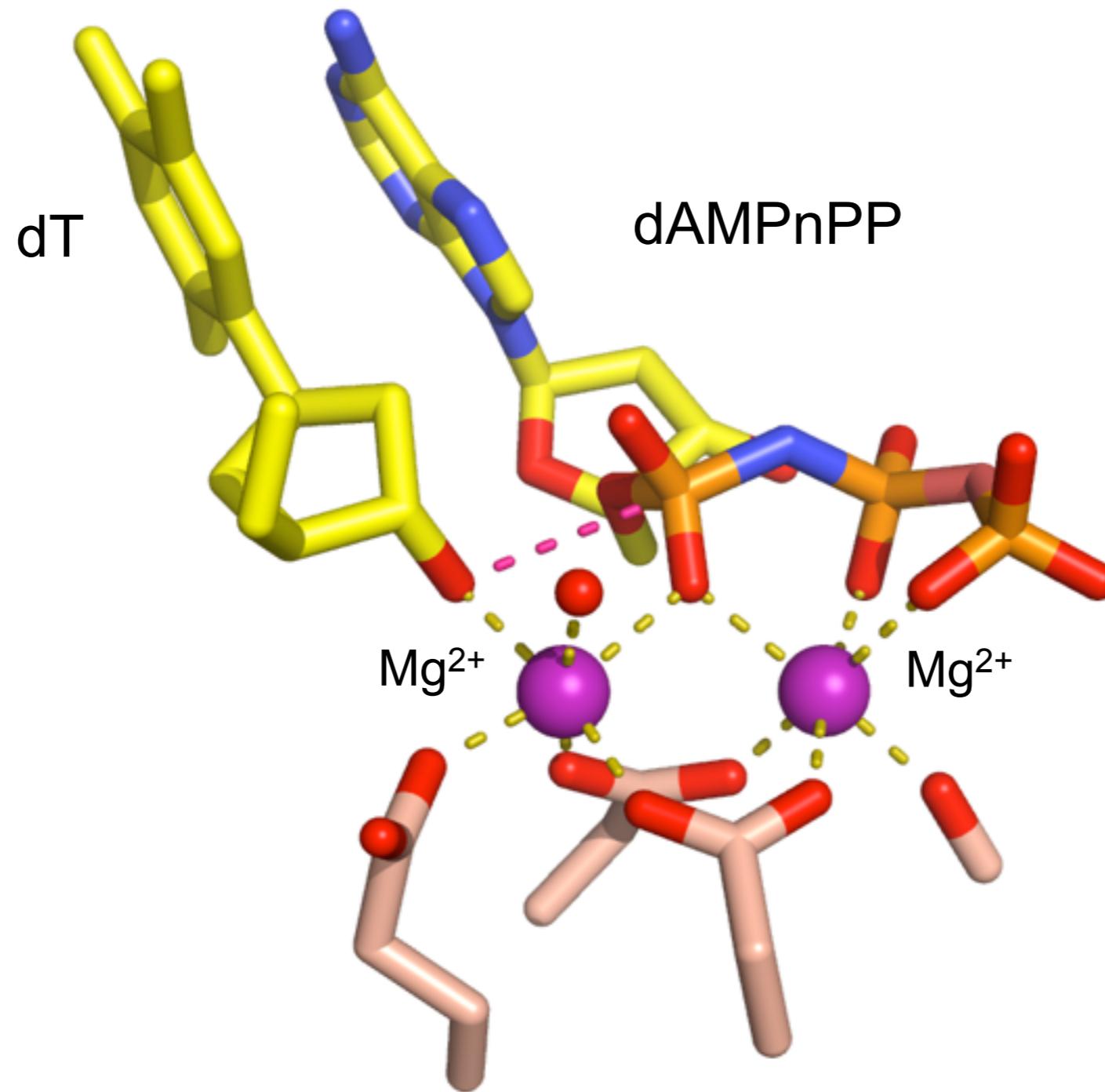


Biertümpfel et al., 2010 Nature

No proofreading  
No conformational change

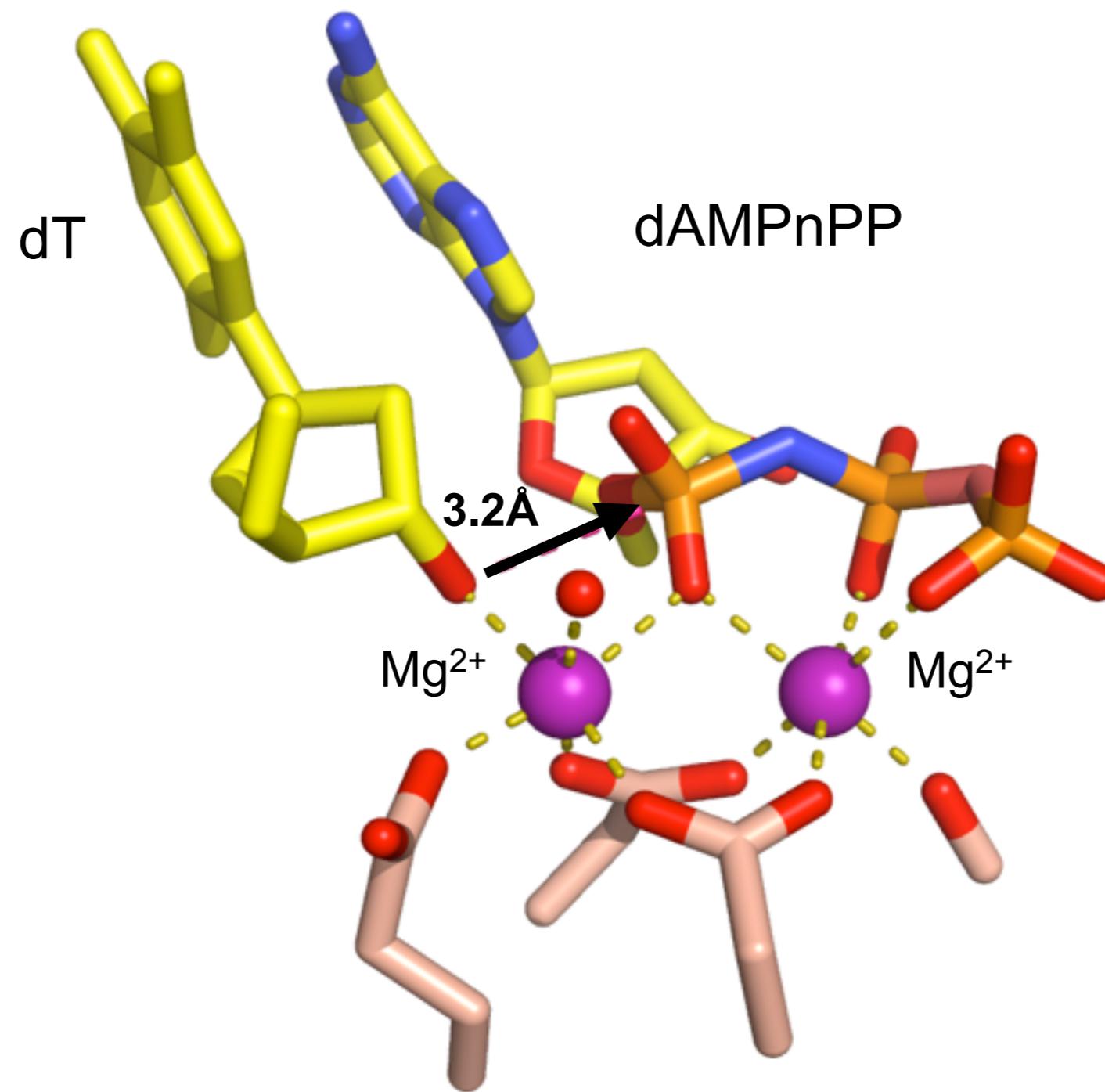
Doublie et al. (1998) Nature

# Mg<sup>2+</sup>-dependent Substrate Alignment & Acid-Base Catalysis of all DNA Polymerases



1.7 Å

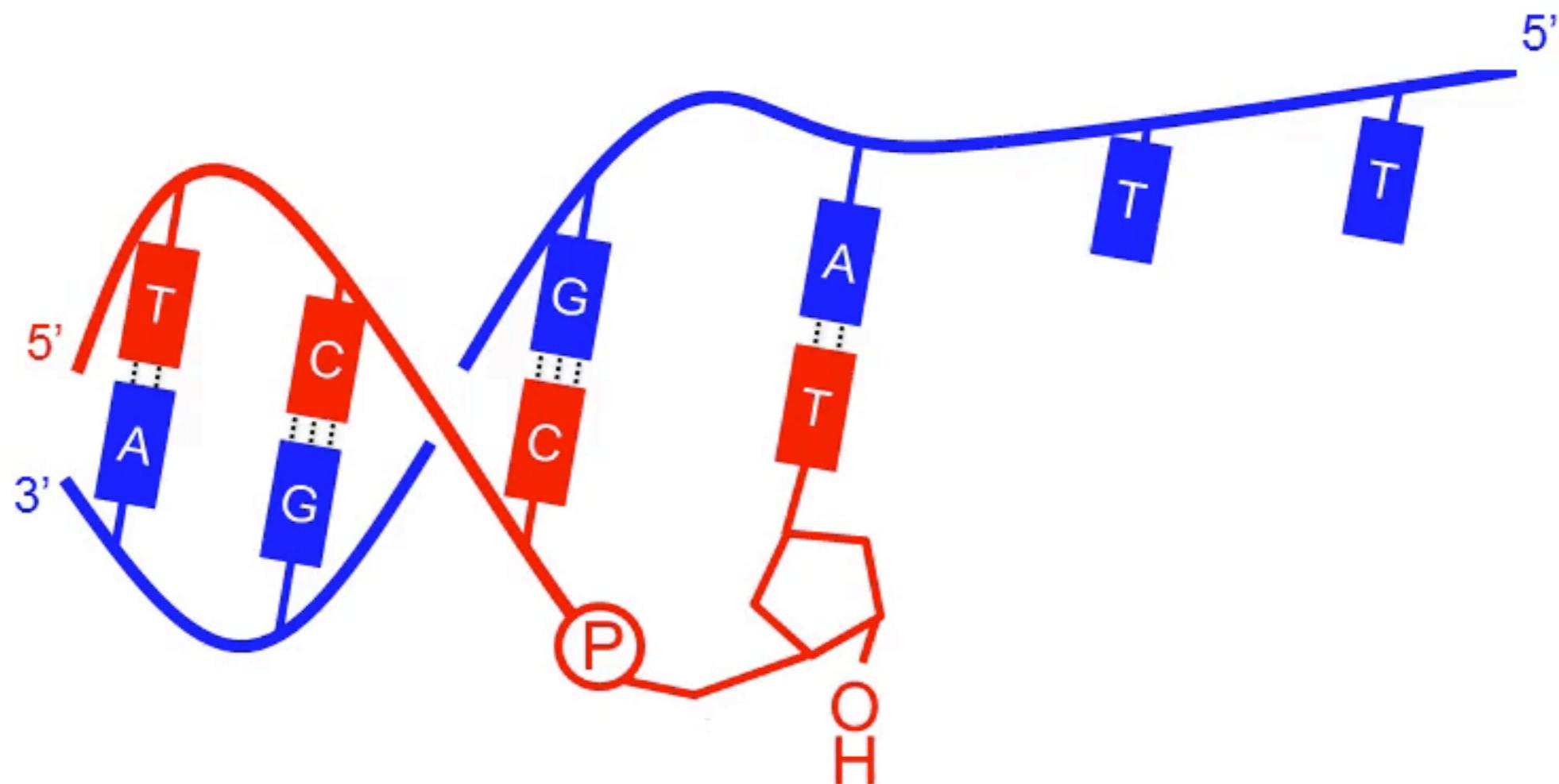
# Mg<sup>2+</sup>-dependent Substrate Alignment & Acid-Base Catalysis of all DNA Polymerases



1.7 Å

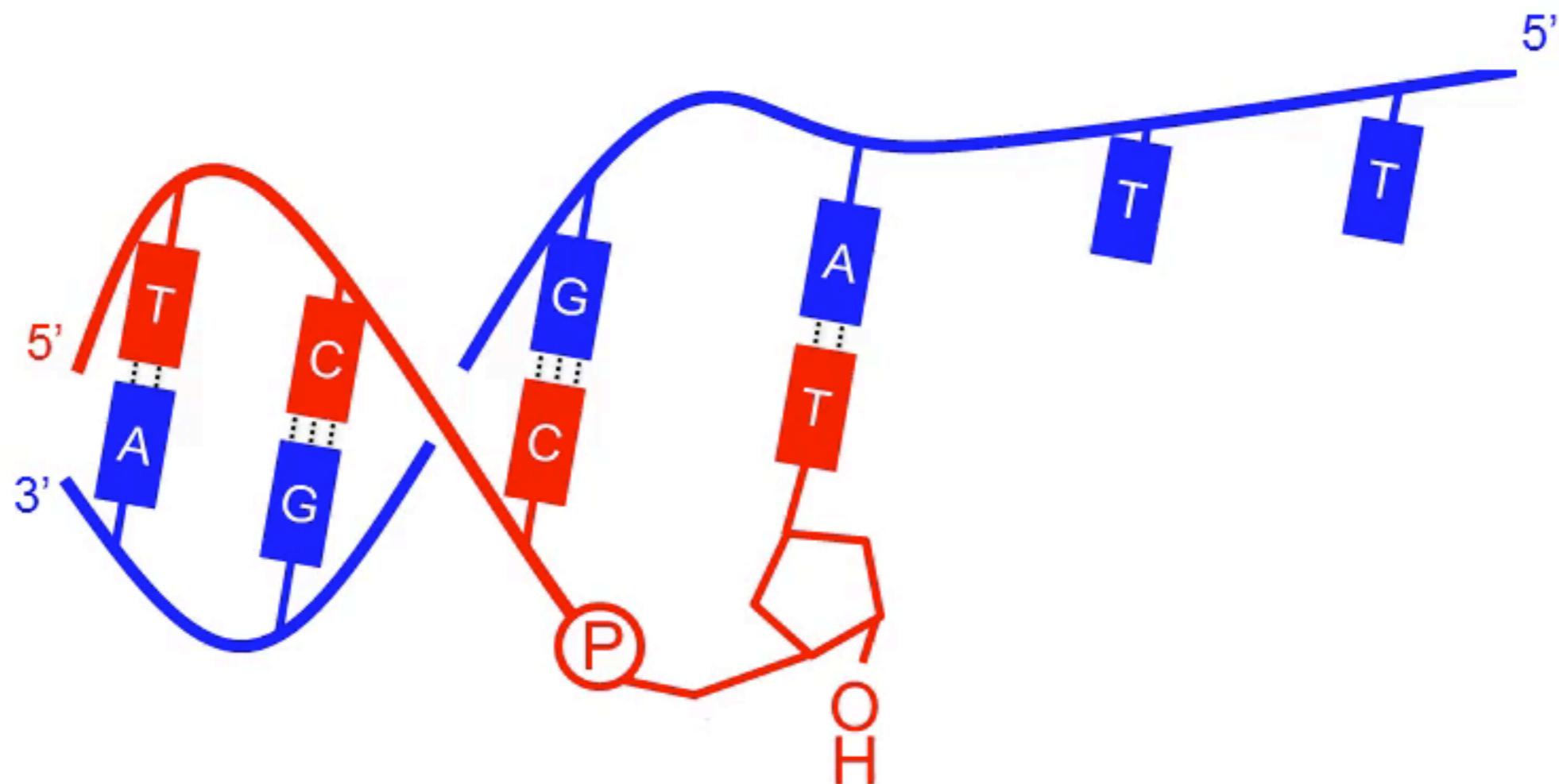
# How Does Catalysis of a Phosphoryl-transfer Reaction Occur ?

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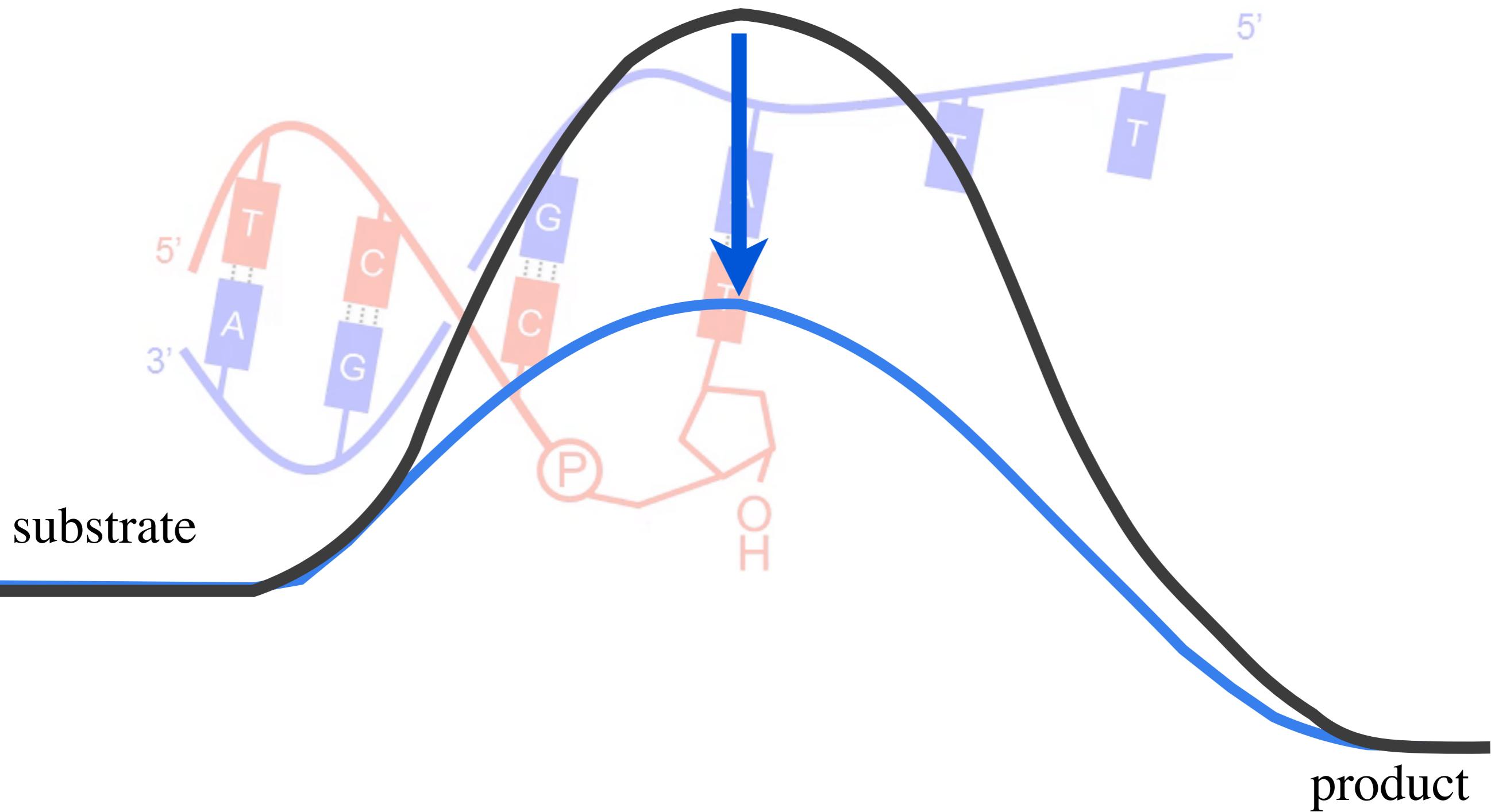
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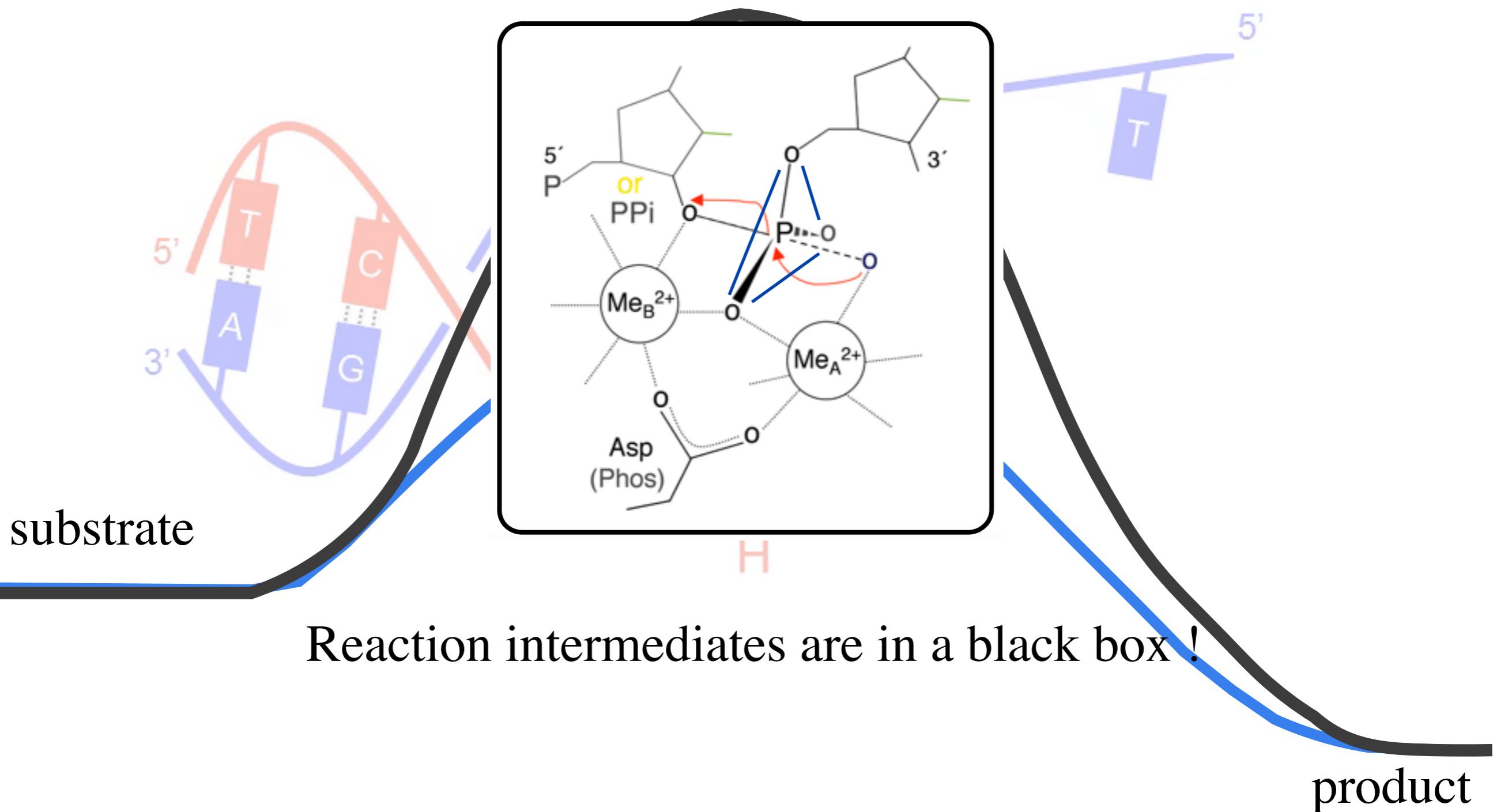


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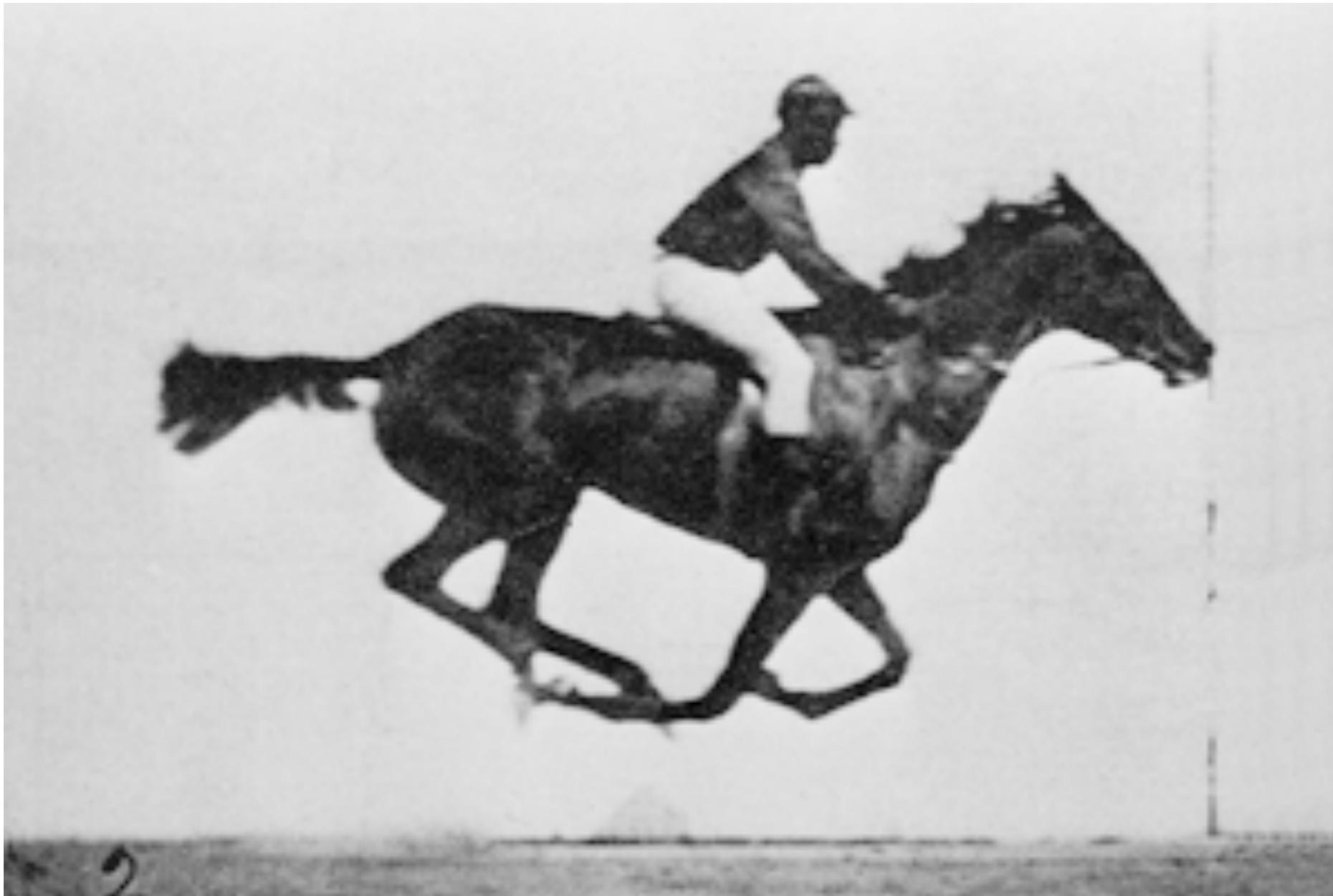


# How Does Catalysis of a Phosphoryl-transfer Reaction Occur ?



# Static Photographs Recapitulate Movement

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Eadweard Muybridge, 1878

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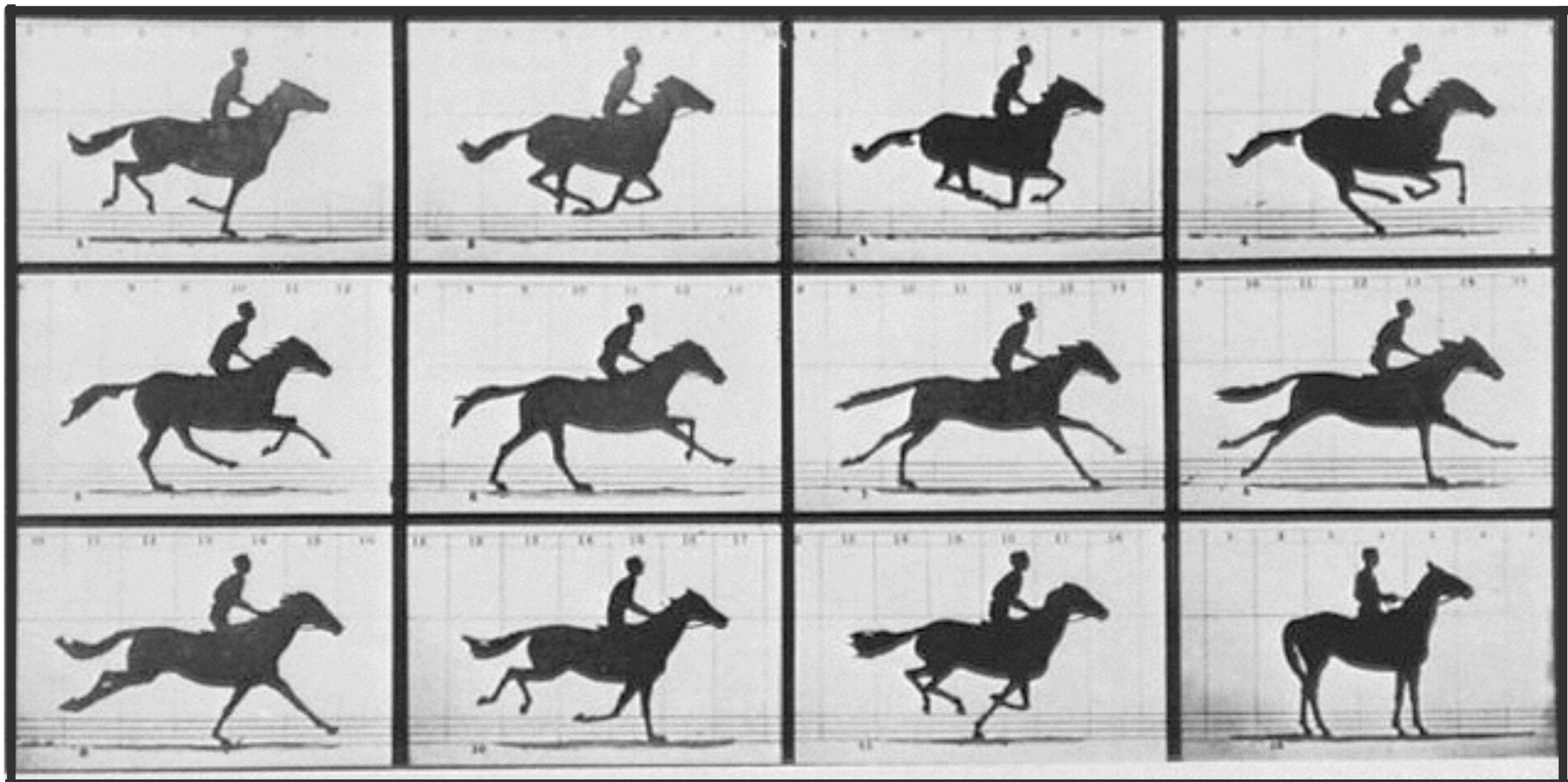
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Eadweard Muybridge, 1878

# To Capture Transient Intermediates of a Dynamic Process by Still Photography

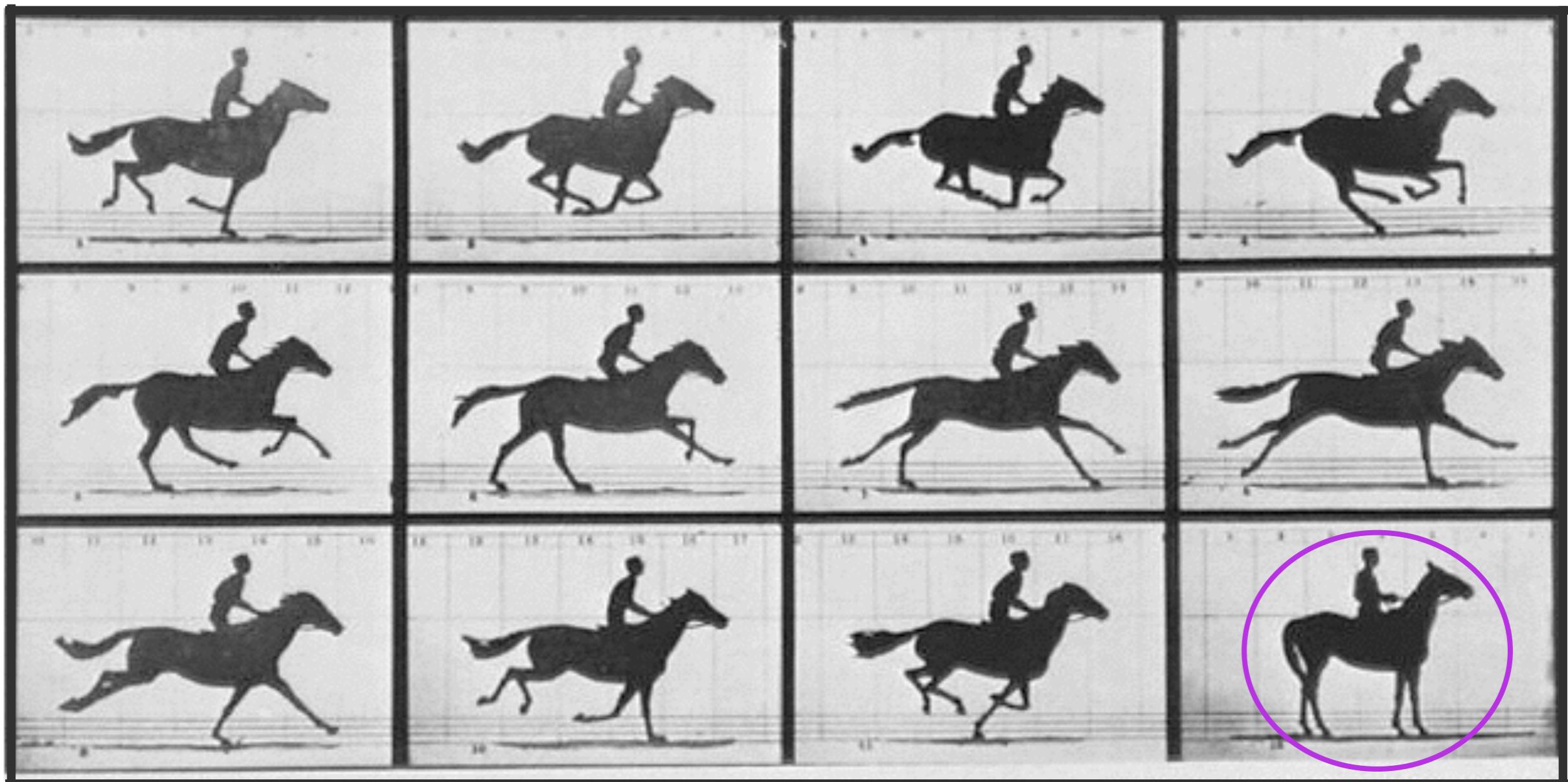
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Eadweard Muybridge, 1878

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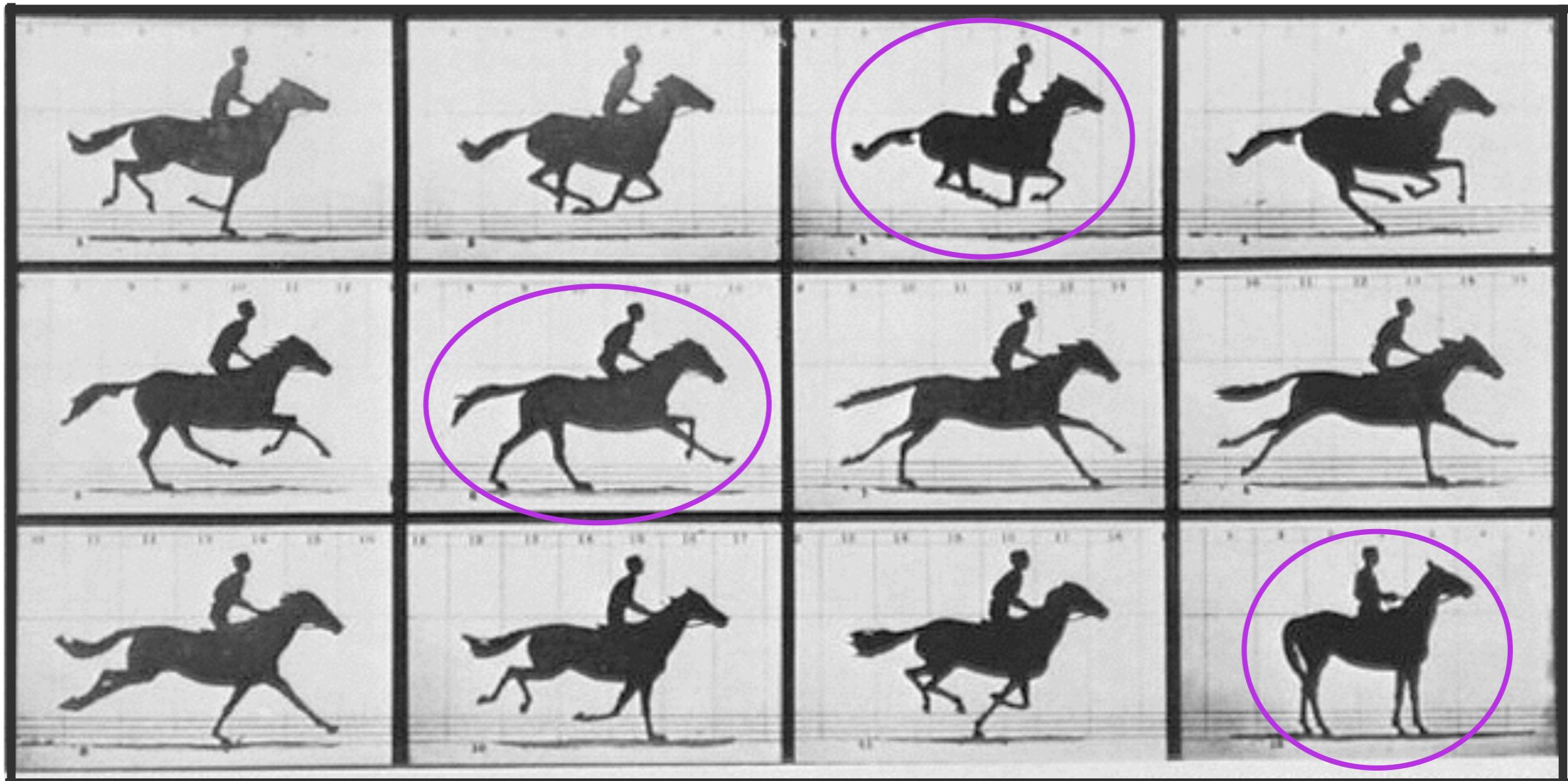
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Eadweard Muybridge, 1878

# To Capture Transient Intermediates of a Dynamic Process by Still Photography

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Eadweard Muybridge, 1878

# THE ISOLATION AND CRYSTALLIZATION OF THE ENZYME UREASE.

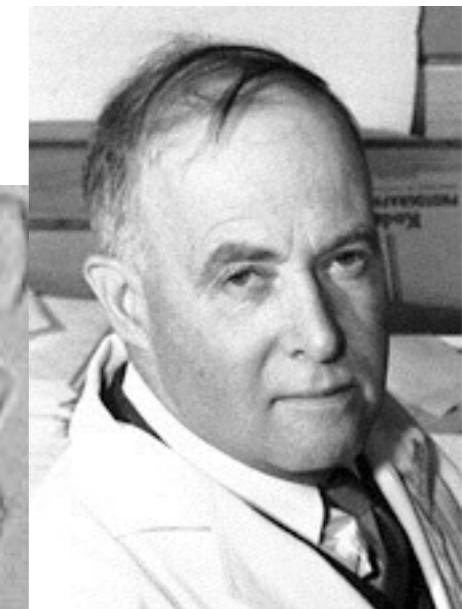
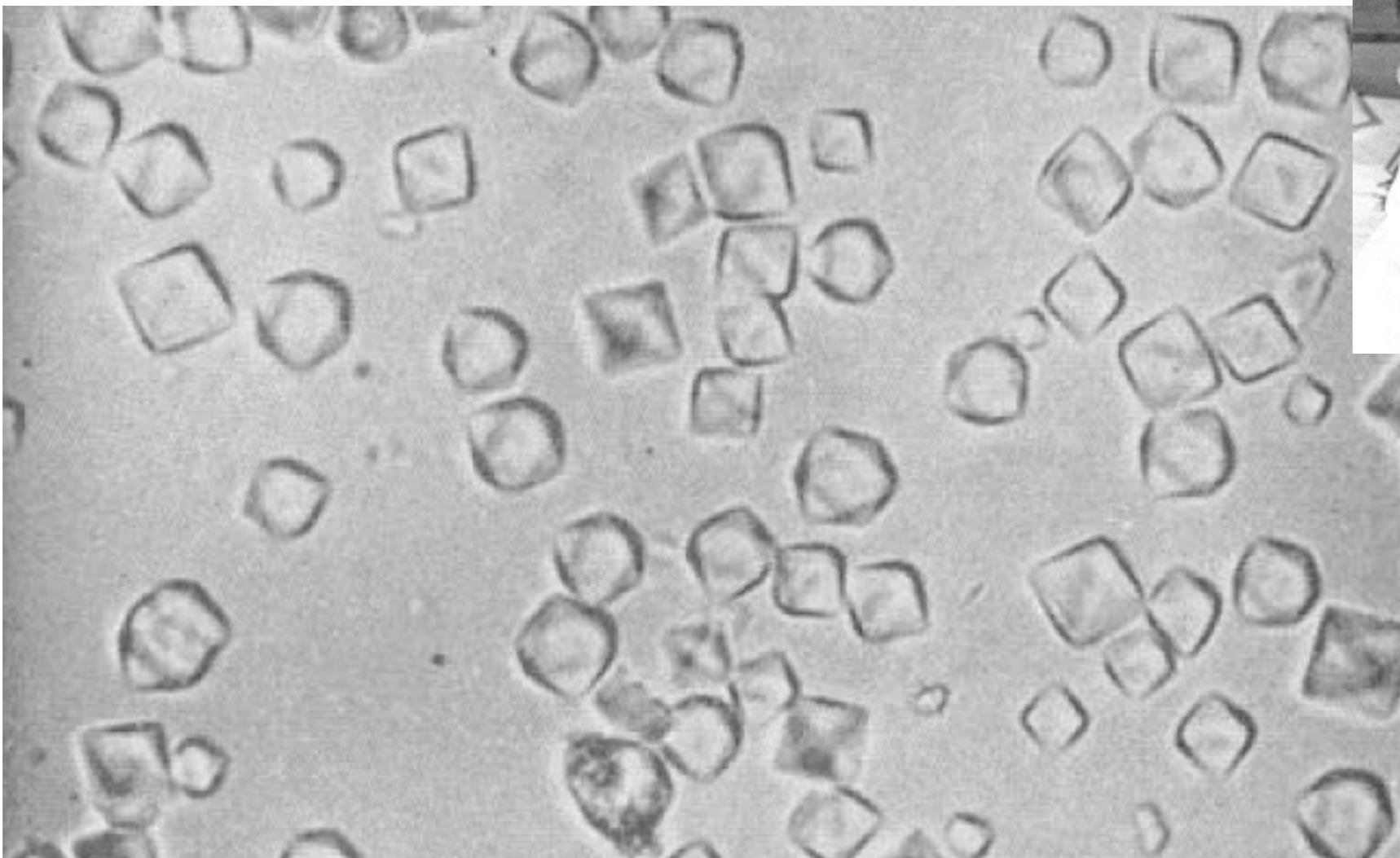
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PRELIMINARY PAPER.

BY JAMES B. SUMNER.

(*From the Department of Physiology and Biochemistry, Cornell University Medical College, Ithaca.*)

(Received for publication, June 2, 1926.)



# Catalysis *in Crystallo* by Controlled Mg<sup>2+</sup> Exposure

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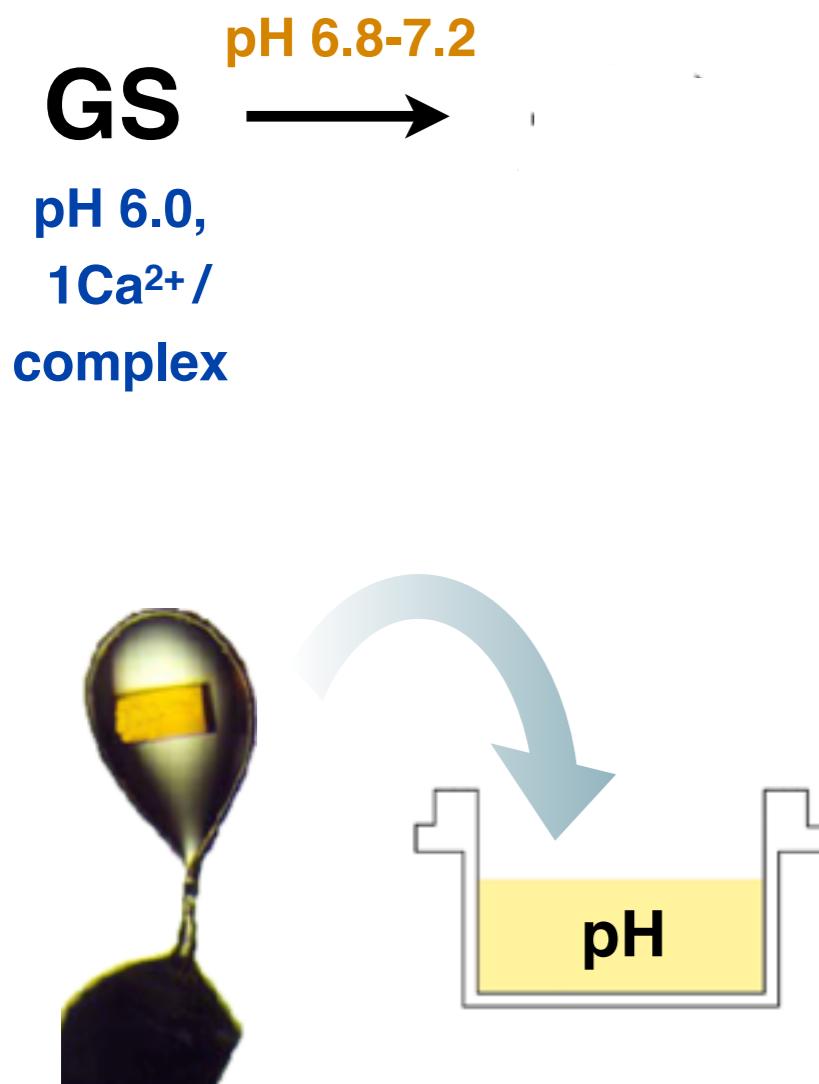
GS

pH 6.0,  
1Ca<sup>2+</sup>/  
complex



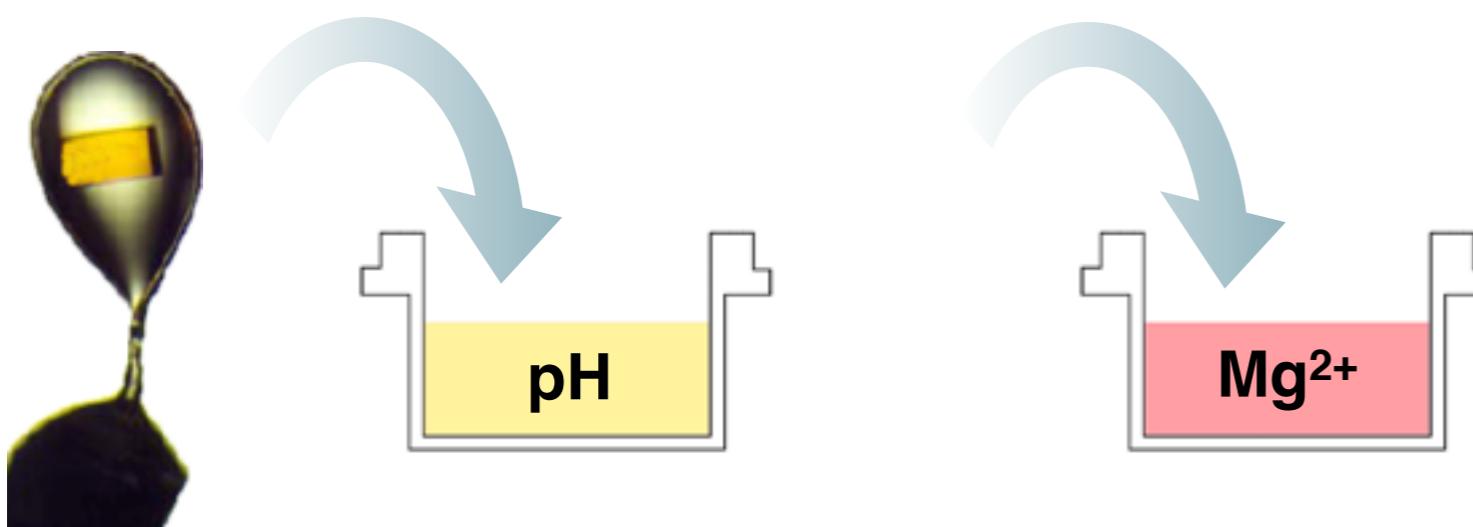
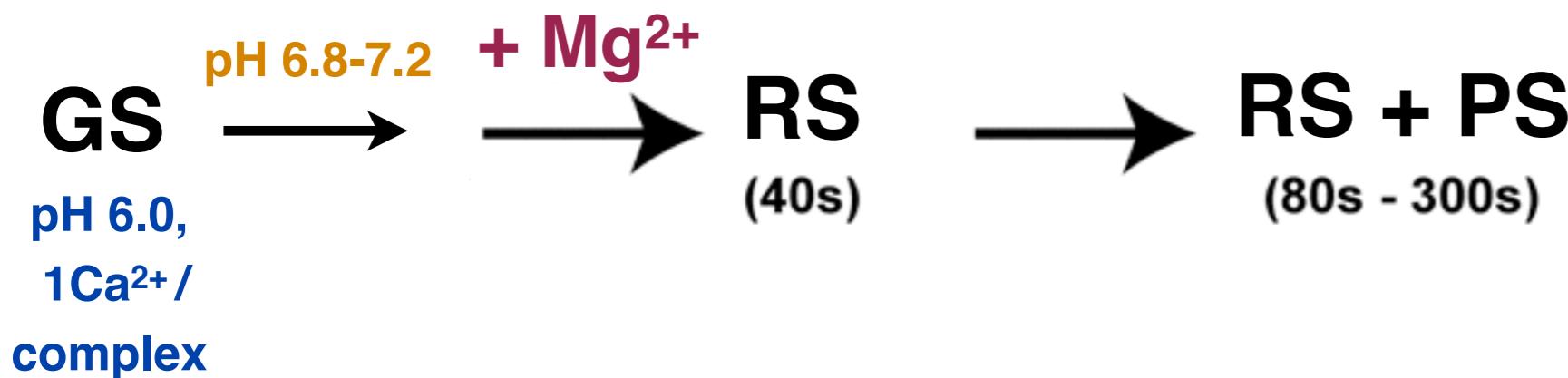
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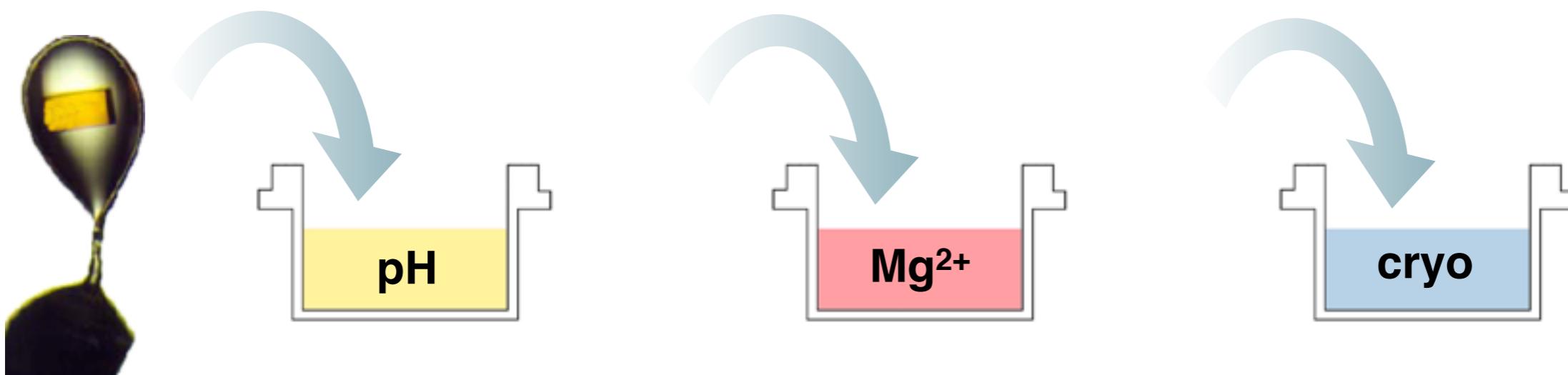
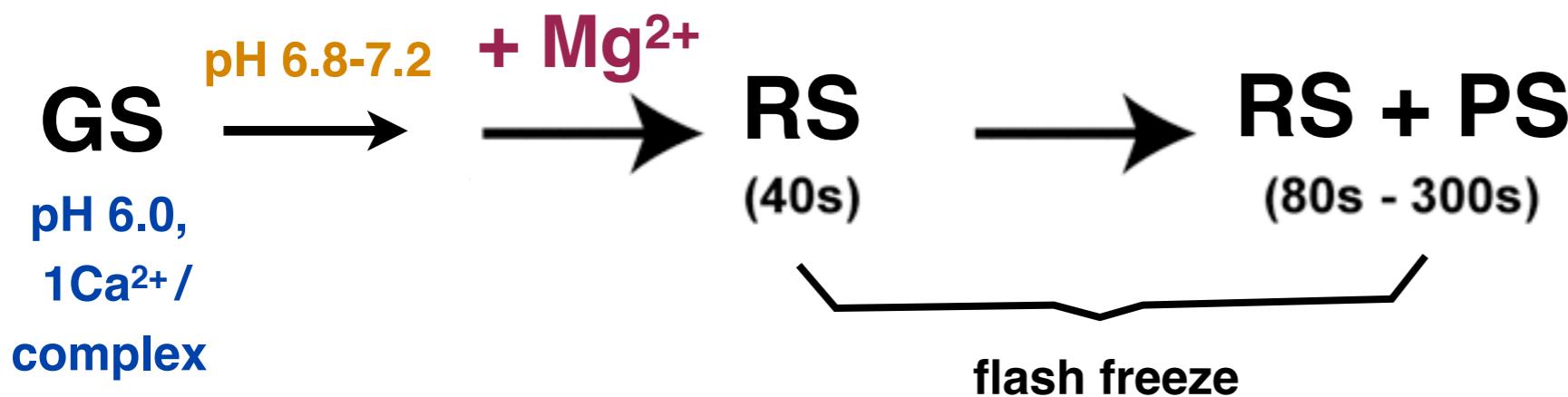


# Catalysis *in Crystallo* by Controlled Mg<sup>2+</sup> Exposure

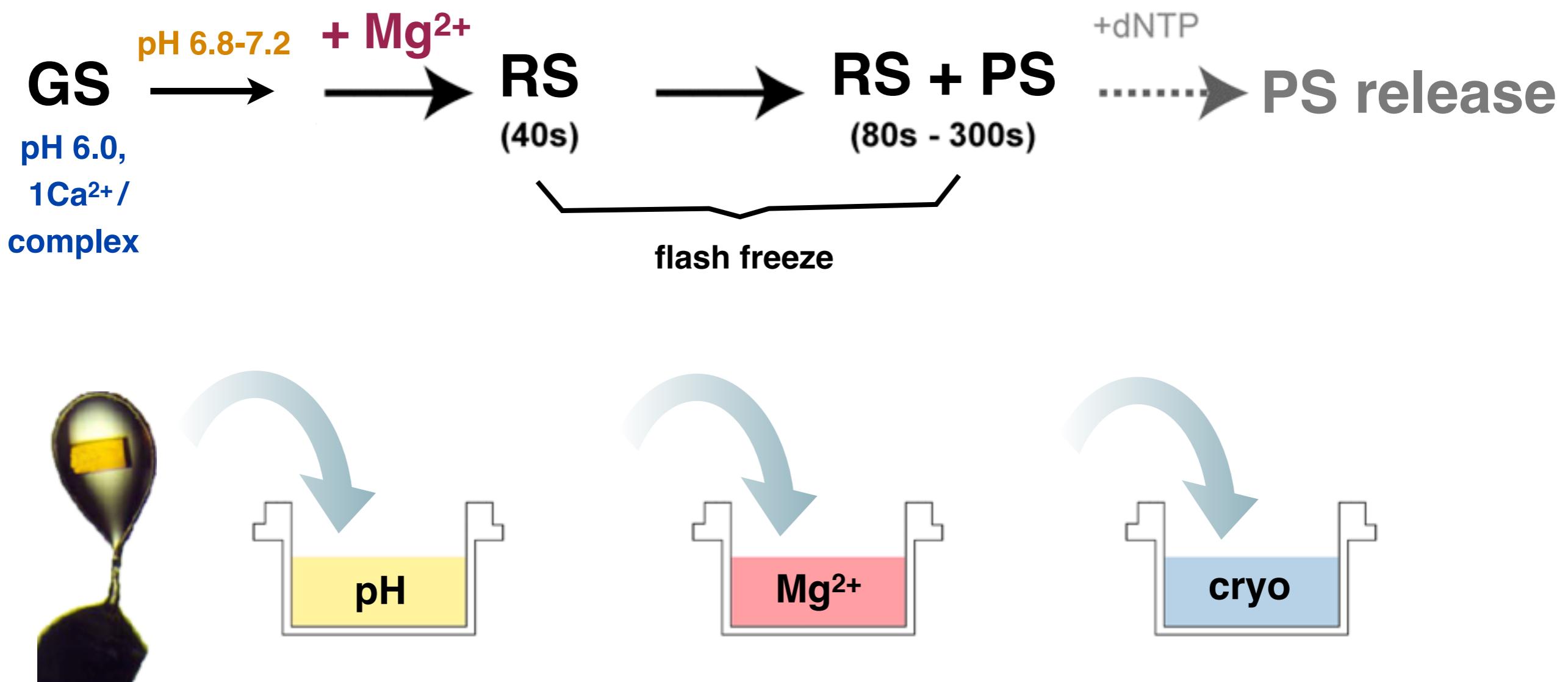
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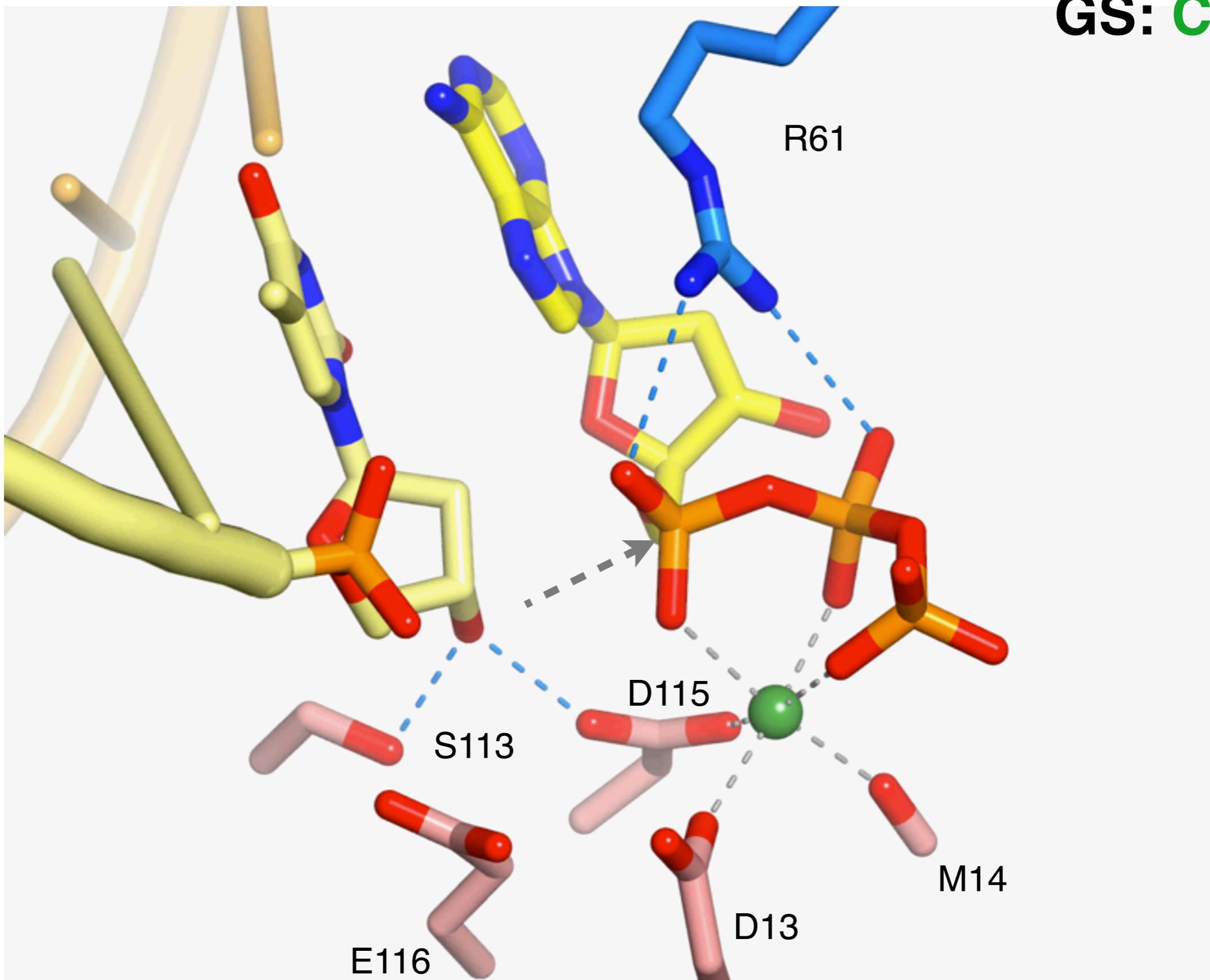


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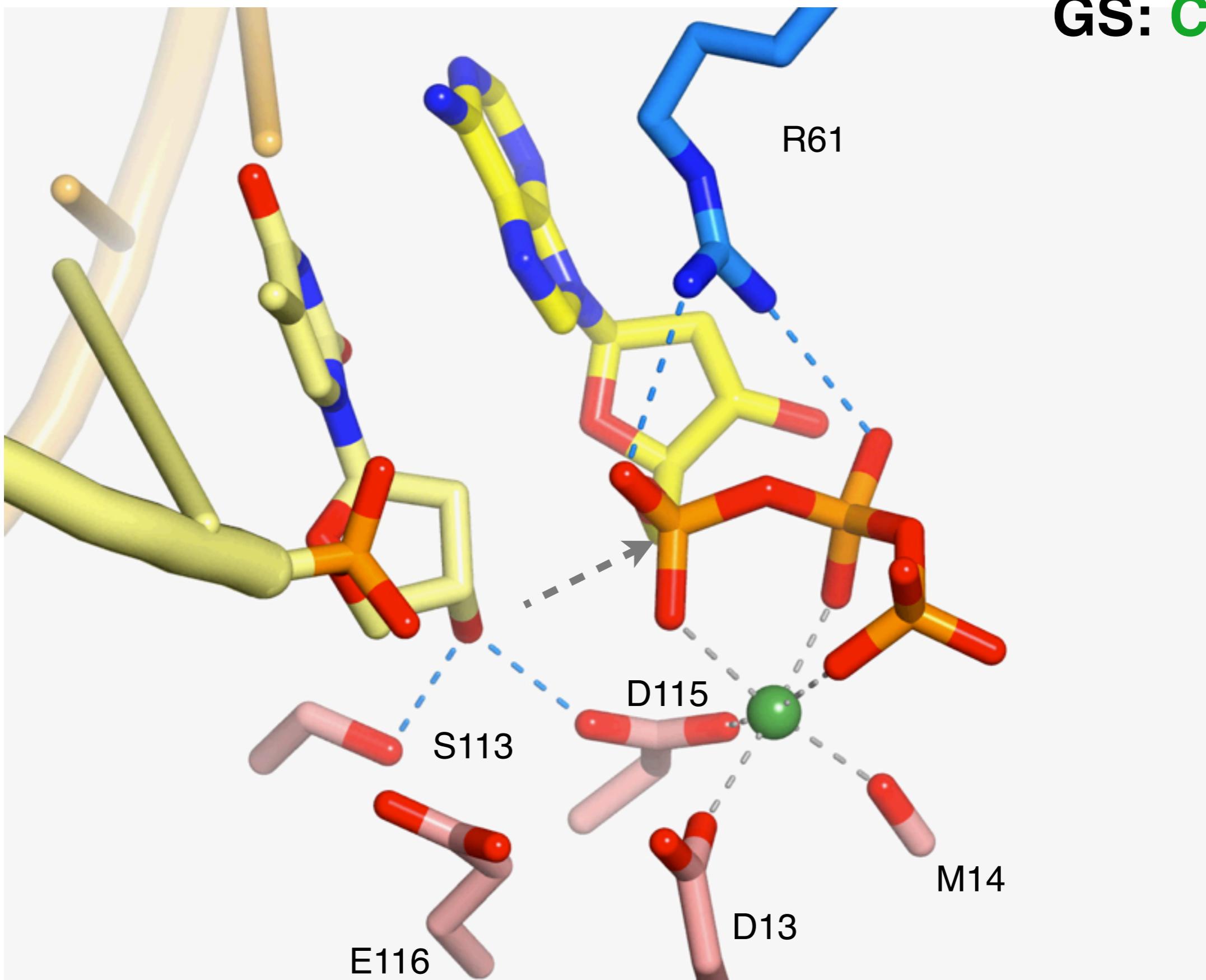
# Ground State: Misaligned Reactants

GS:  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$



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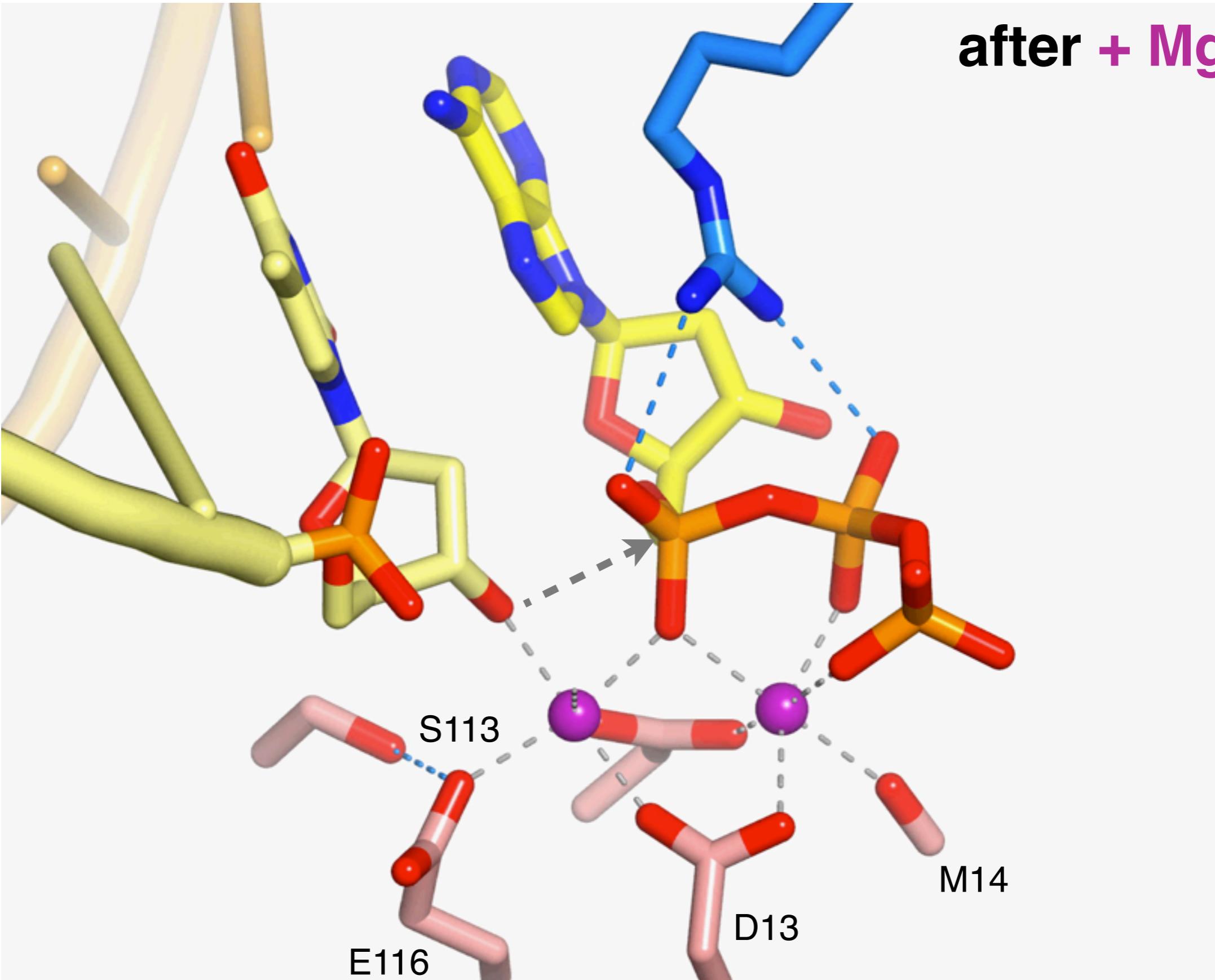
GS:  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$



# Two Mg<sup>2+</sup> Align the Reactants

RS: 40s

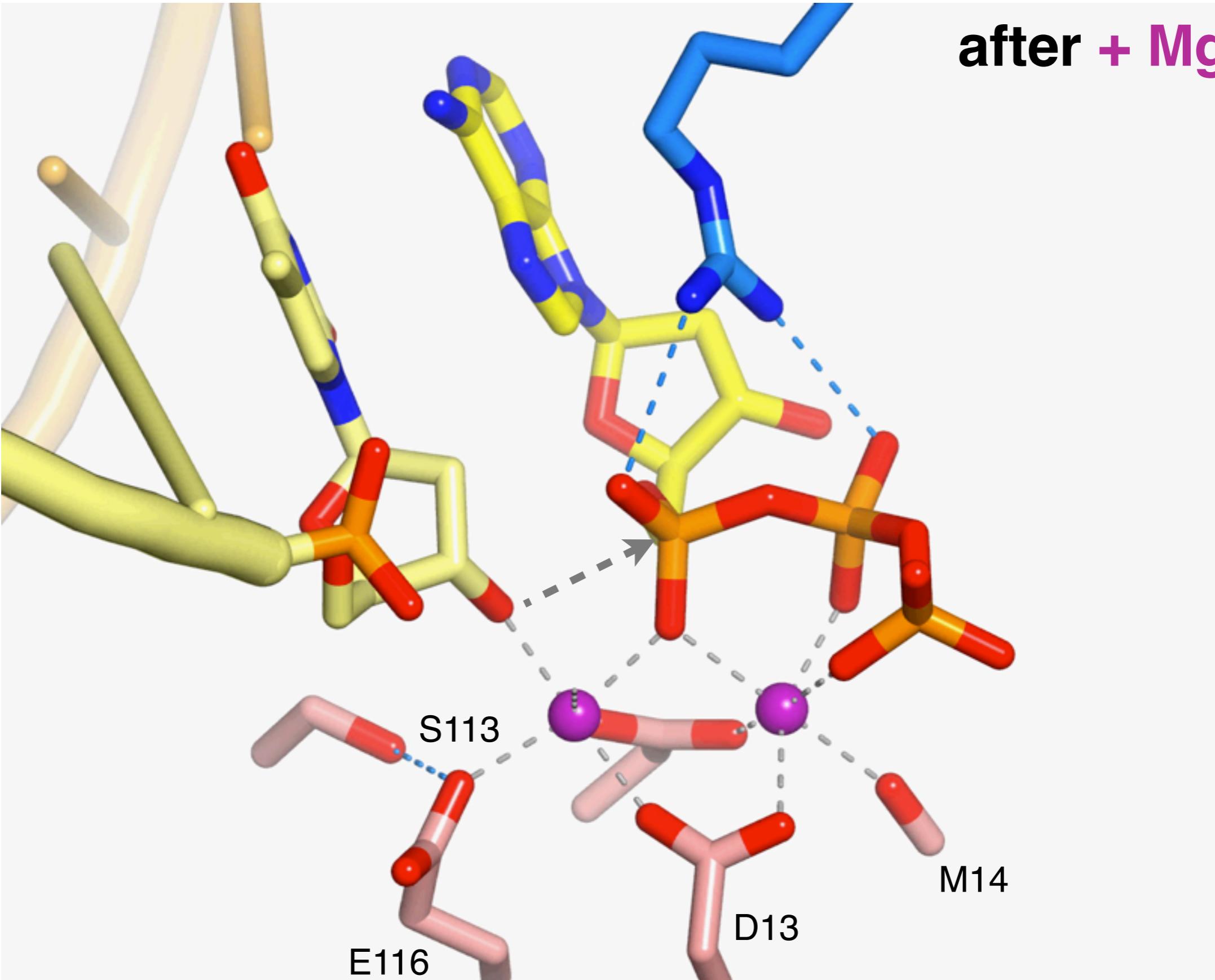
after + Mg<sup>2+</sup>



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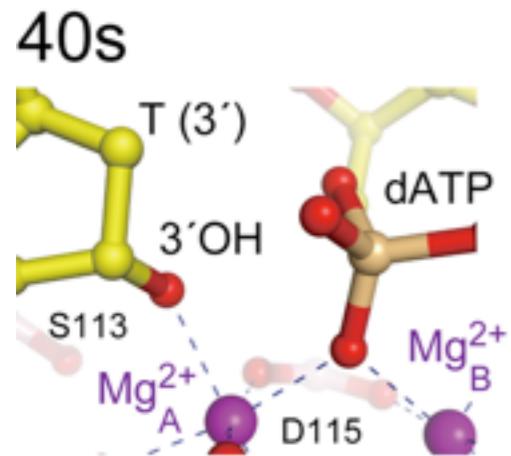
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after + Mg<sup>2+</sup>

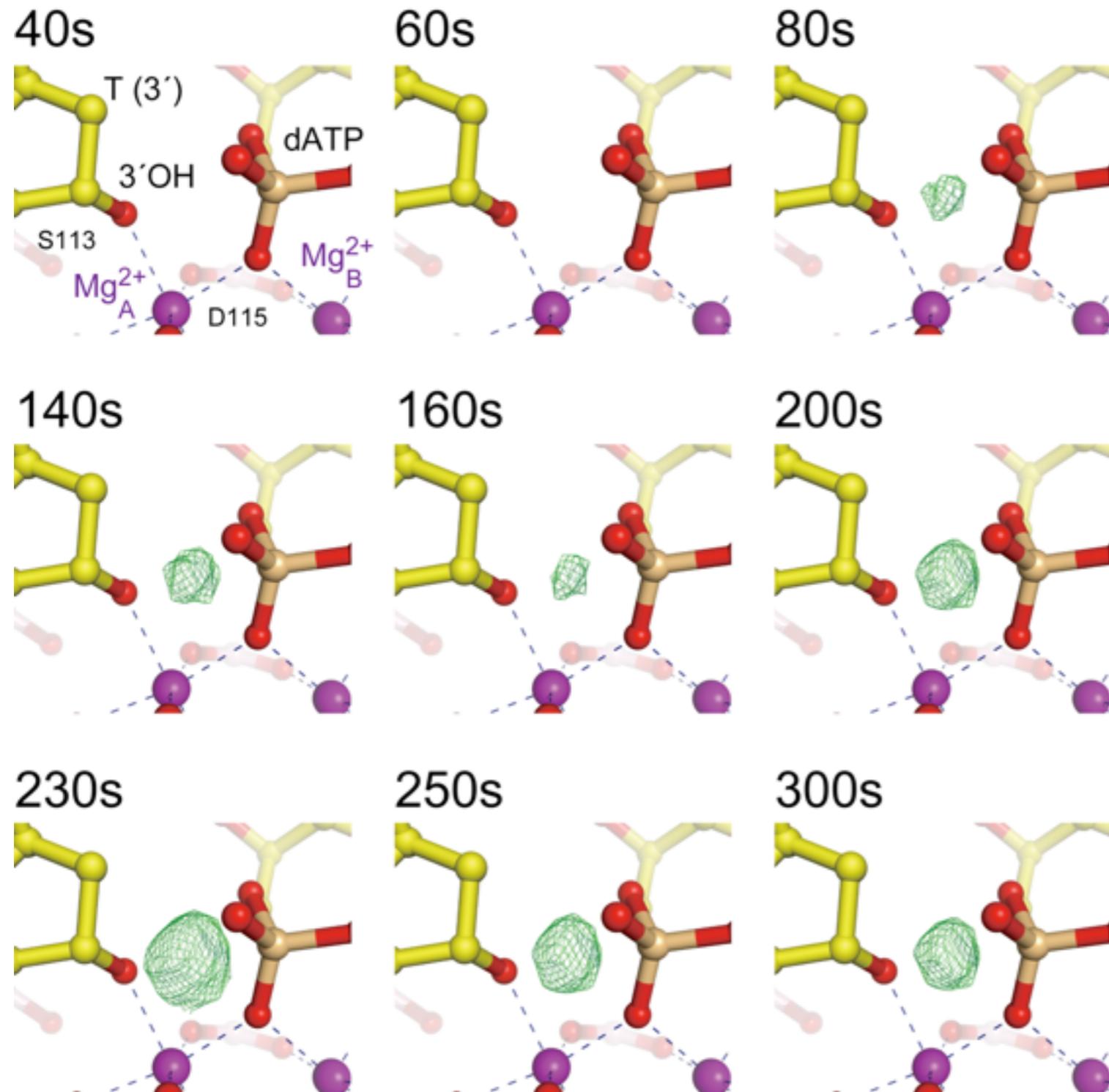


# Reaction Time Course: Monitor the new Bond Formation

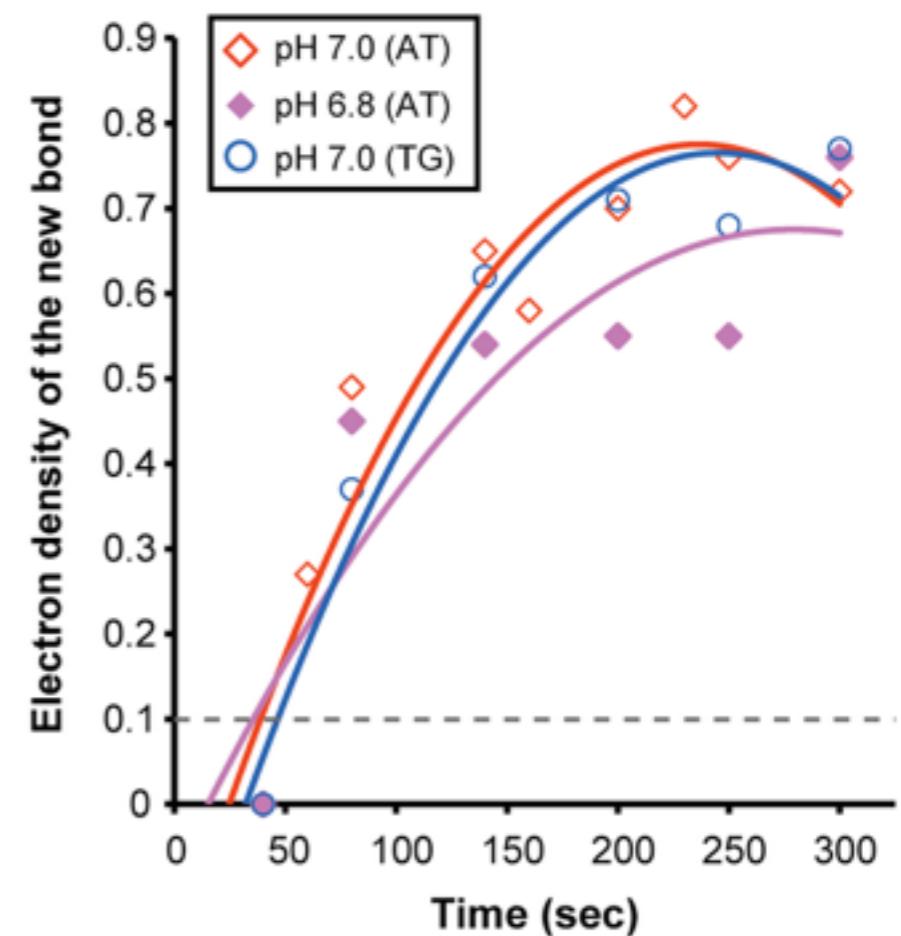
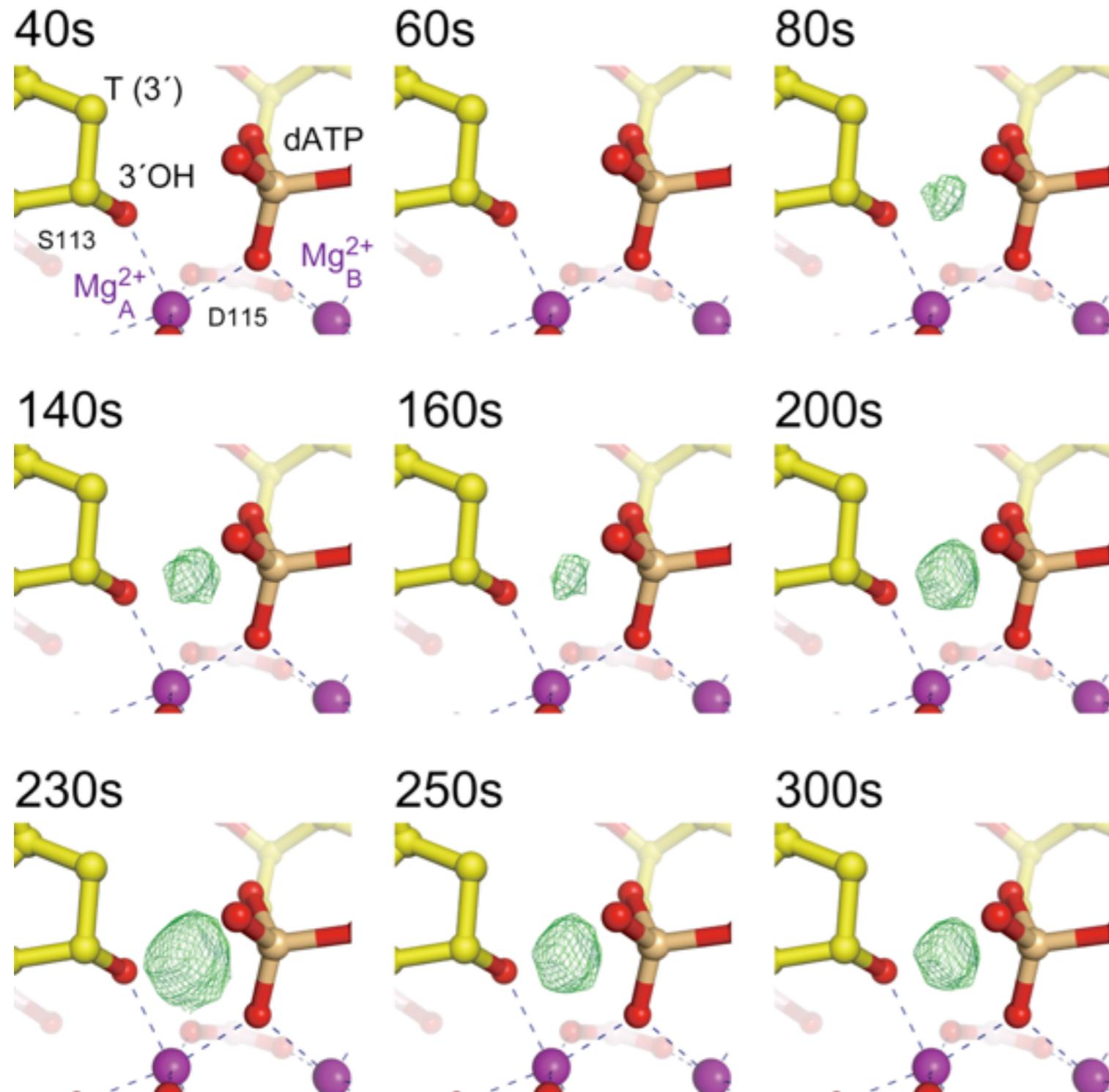
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# Reaction Time Course: Monitor the new Bond Formation

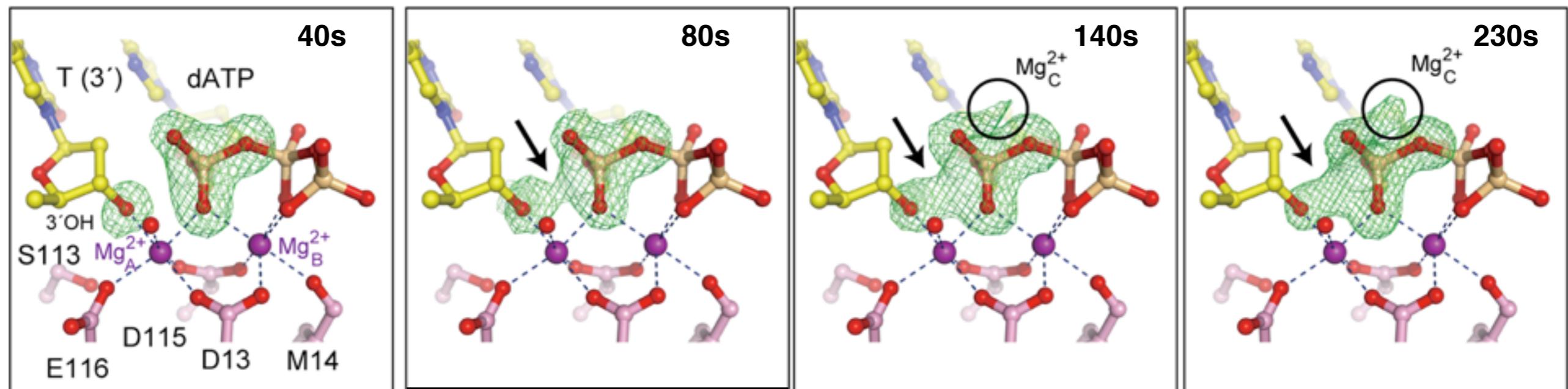


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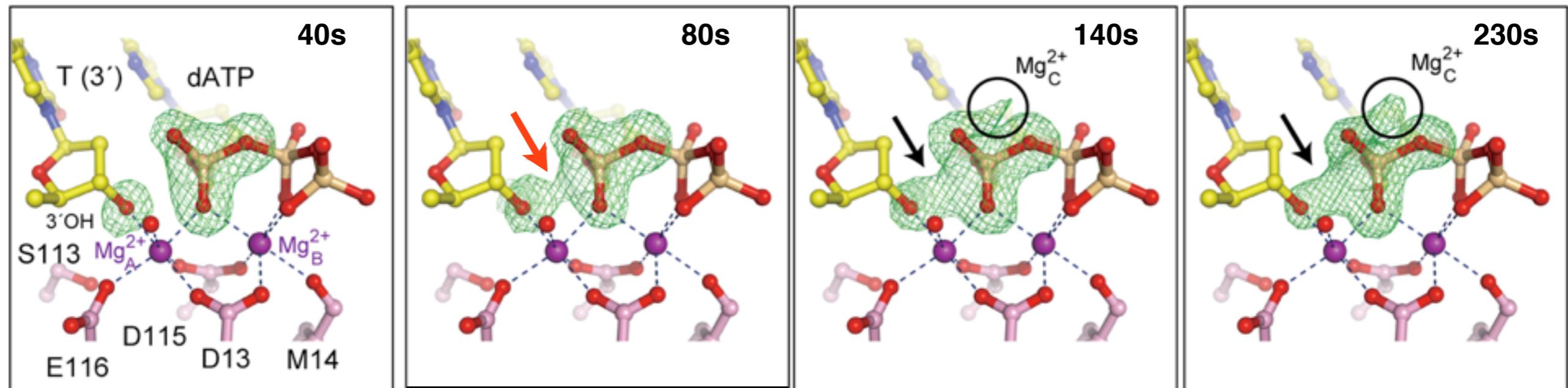
# Revelations: A Transiently Bound 3<sup>rd</sup> Metal ion

Mg<sup>2+</sup> (1 mM)



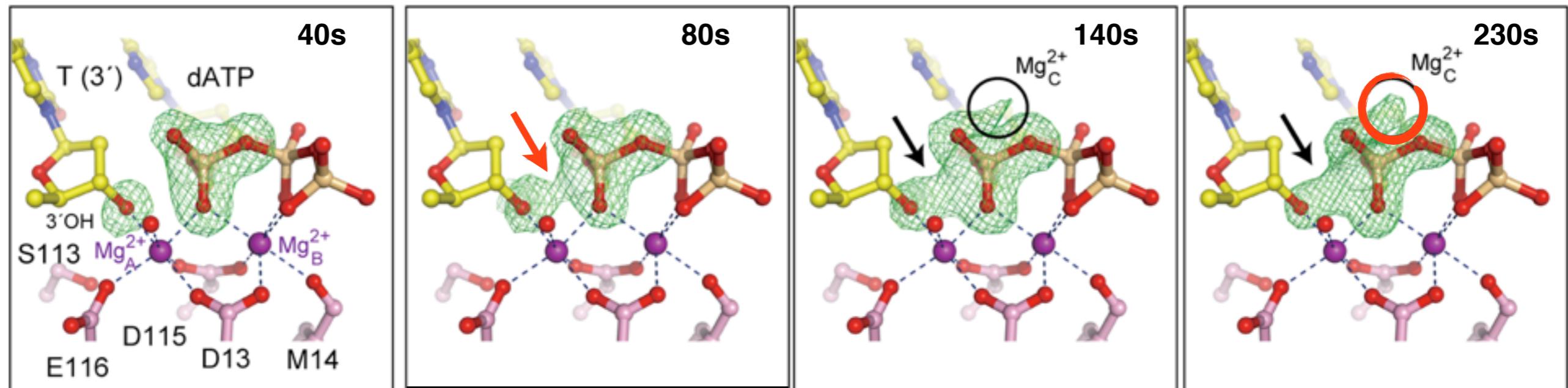
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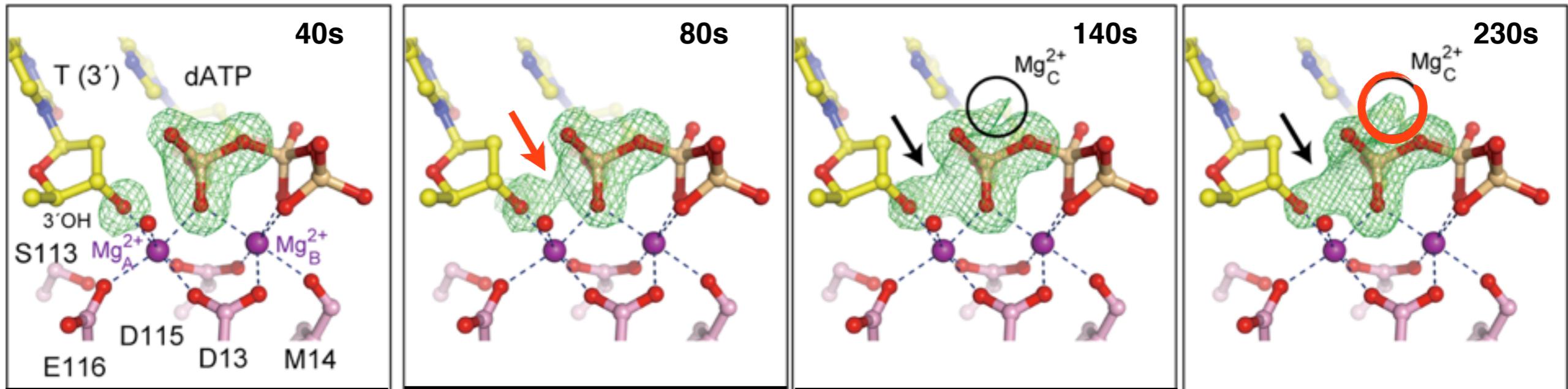
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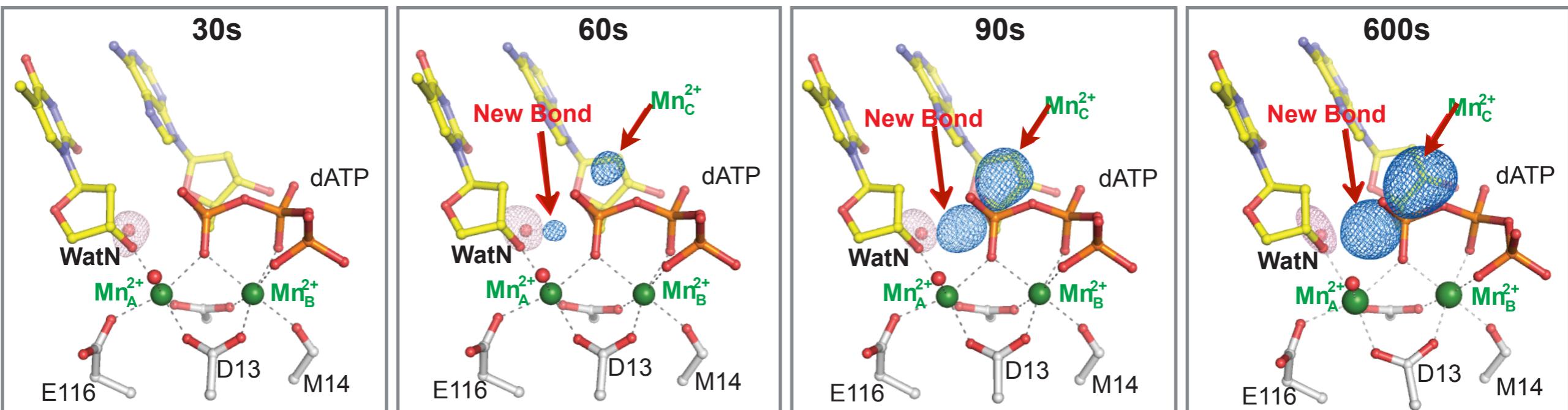


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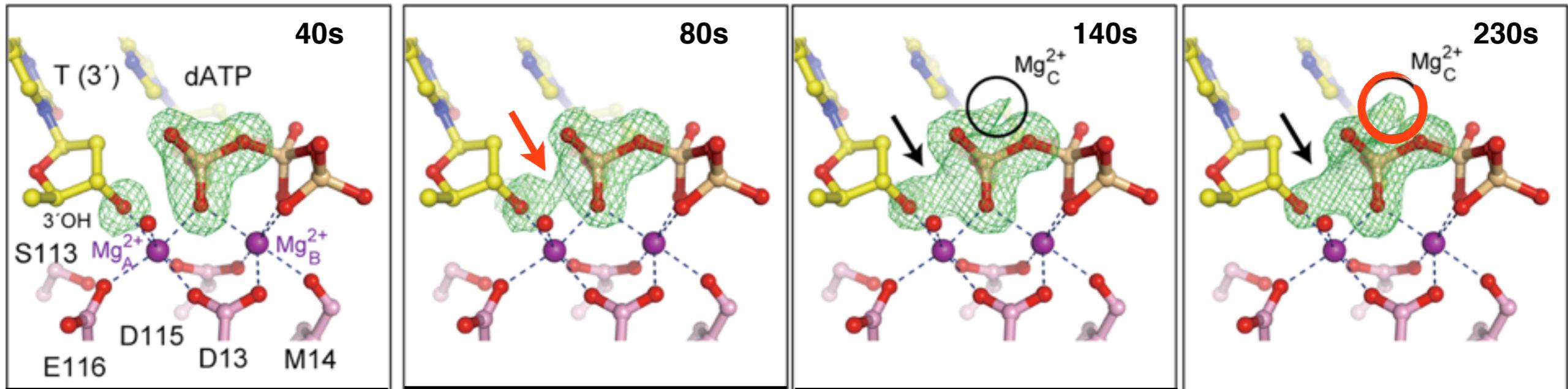


Mn<sup>2+</sup> (10 mM)

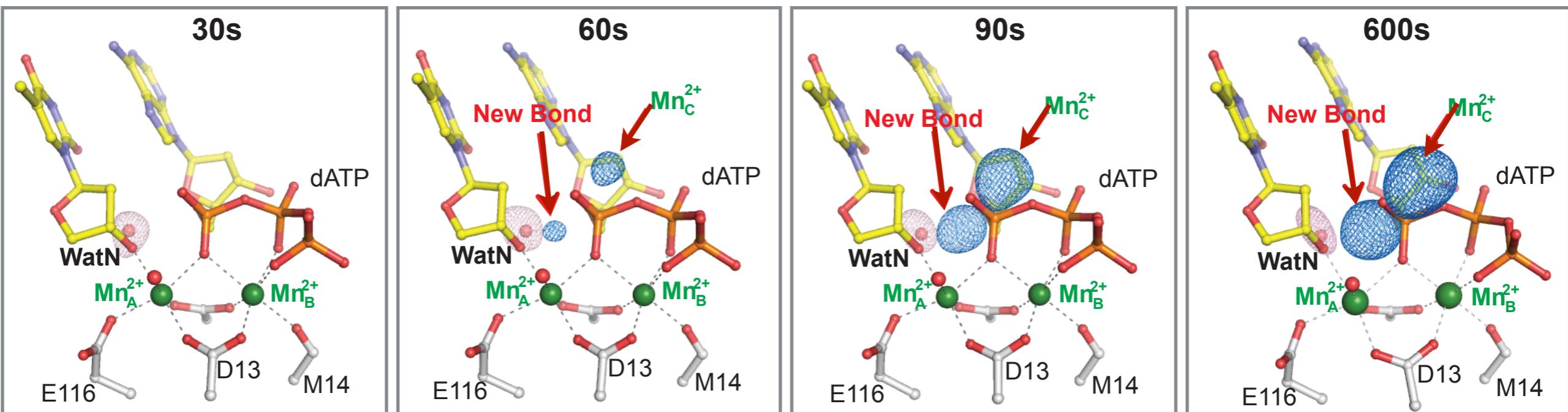


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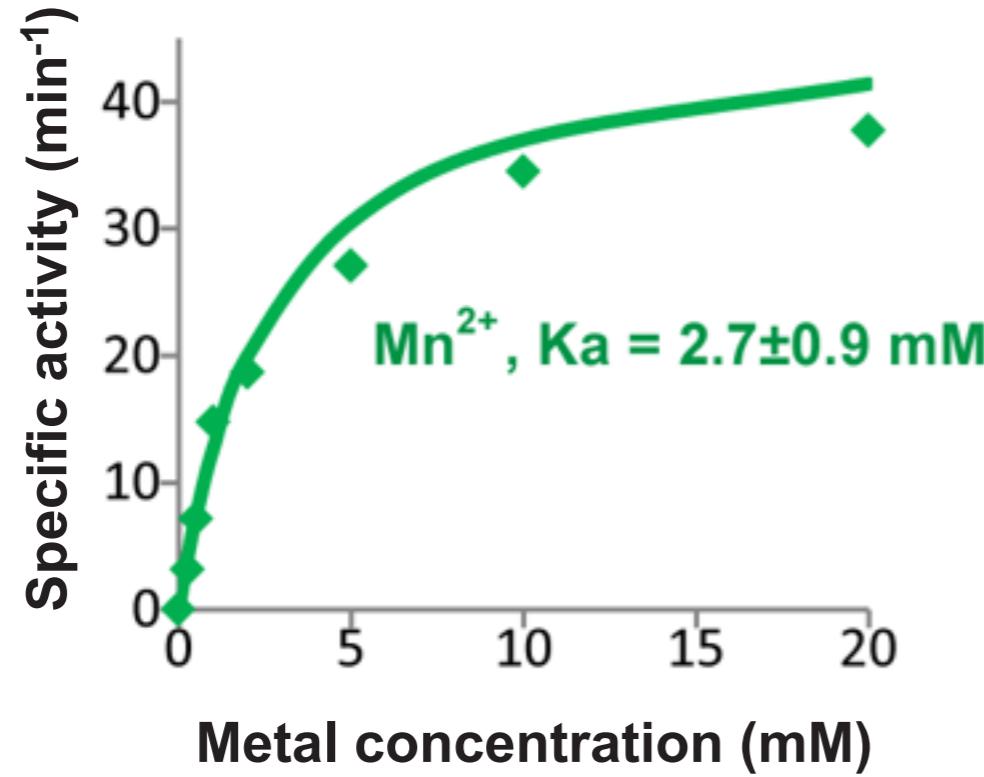


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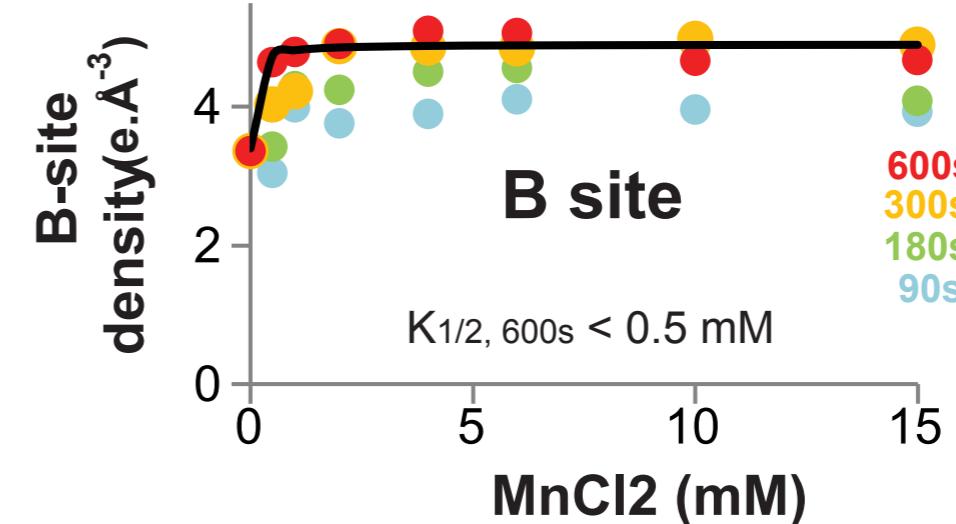
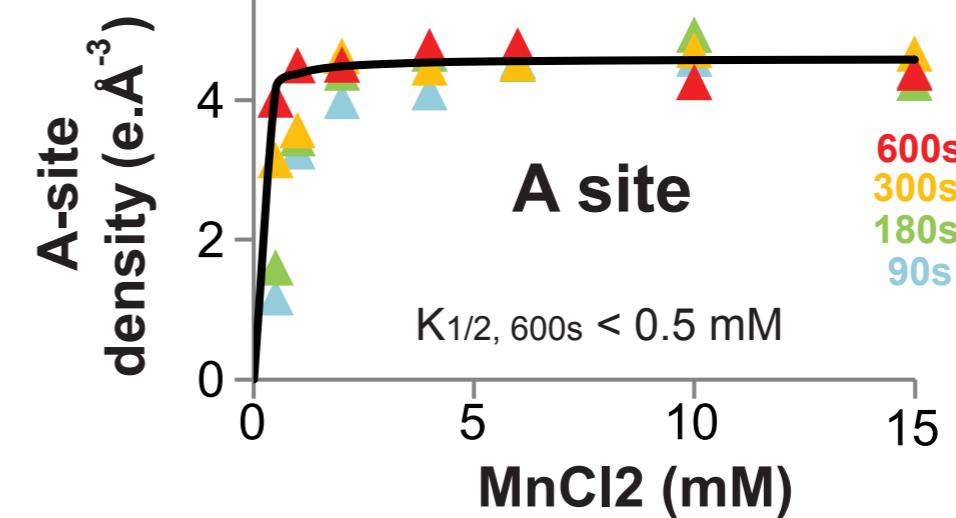


# Affinity of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Metal ion is the Determinant

## Solution Titration

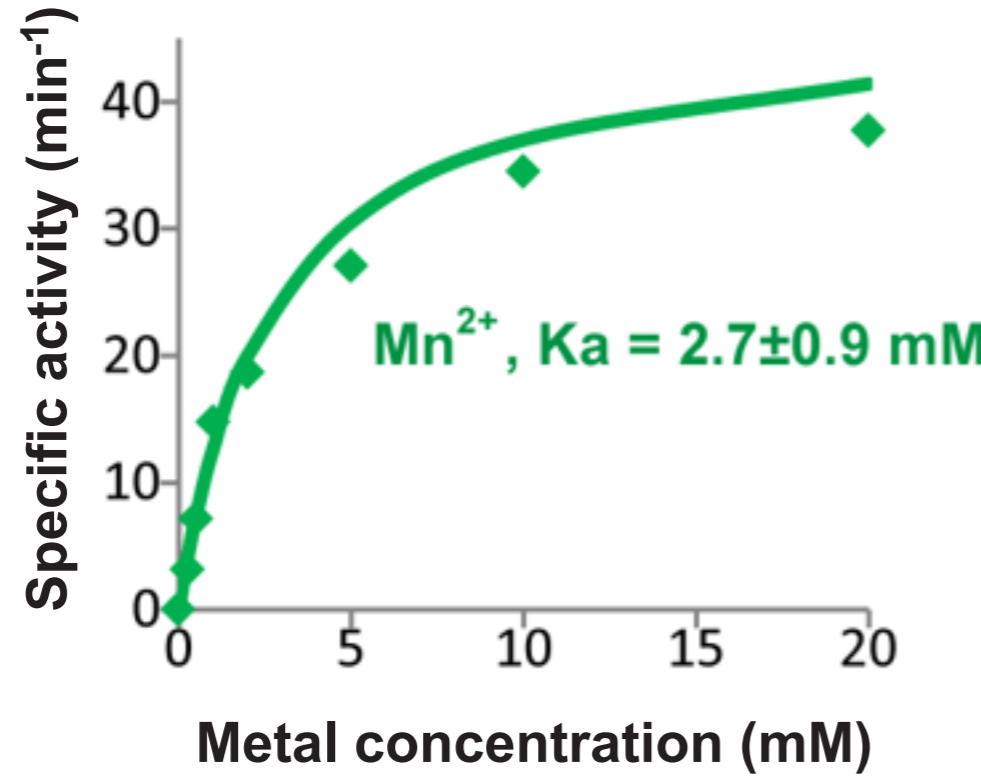


## *in crystallo* Measurement

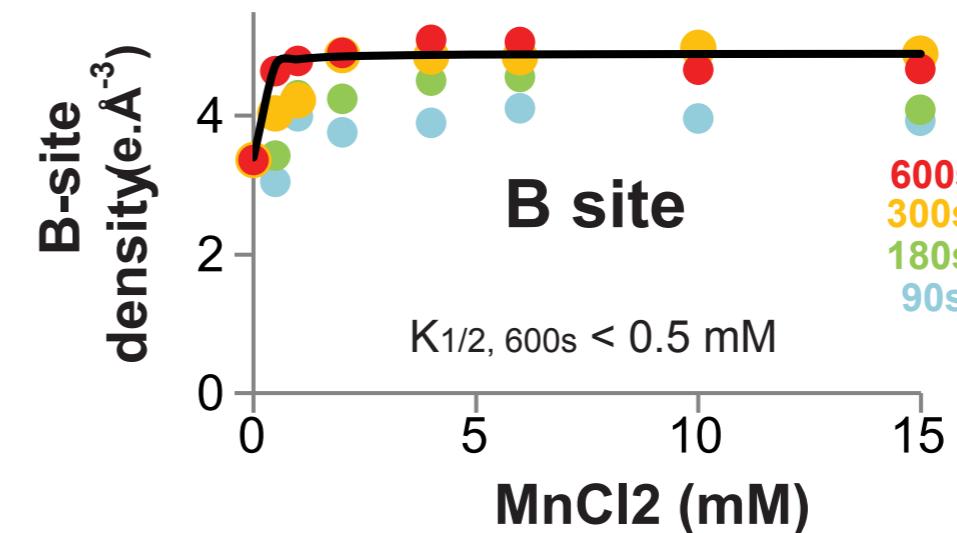
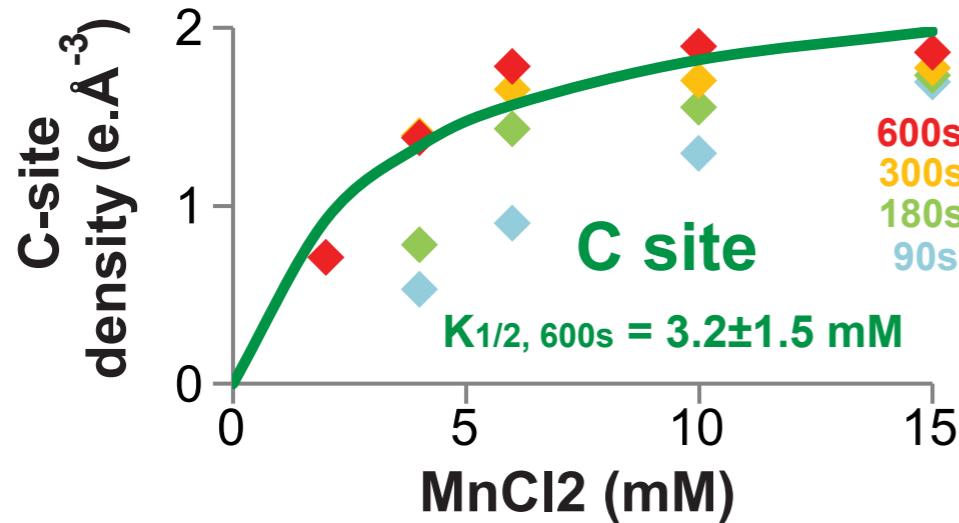
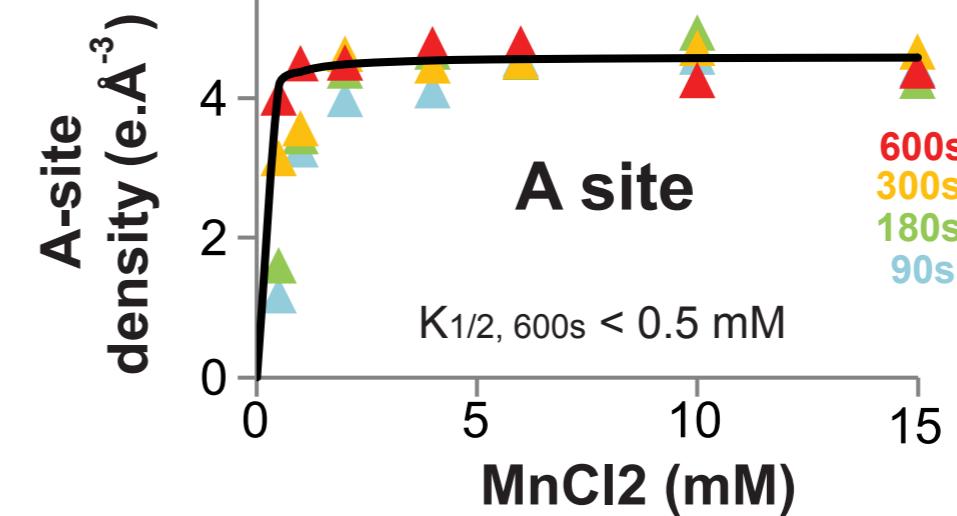


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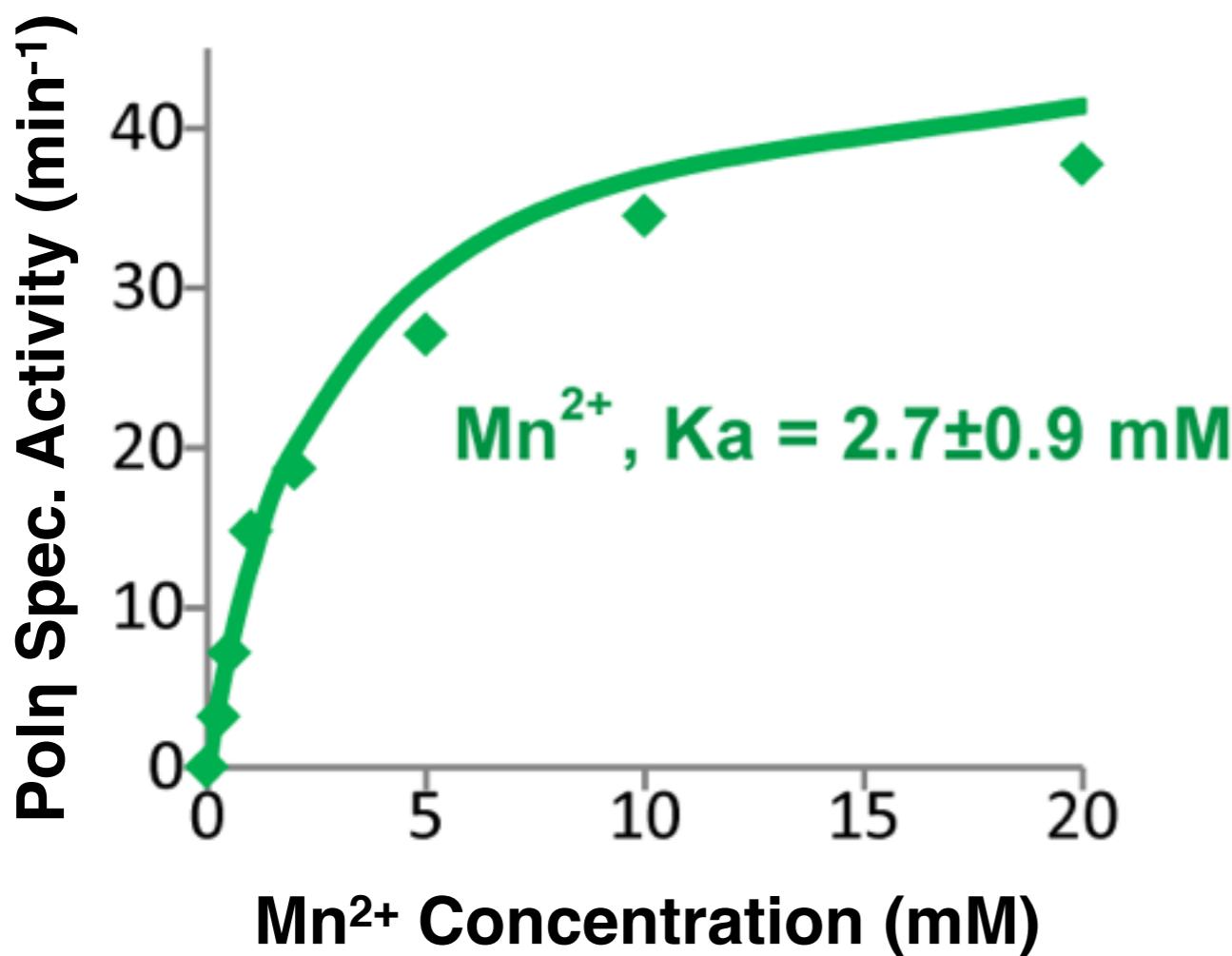


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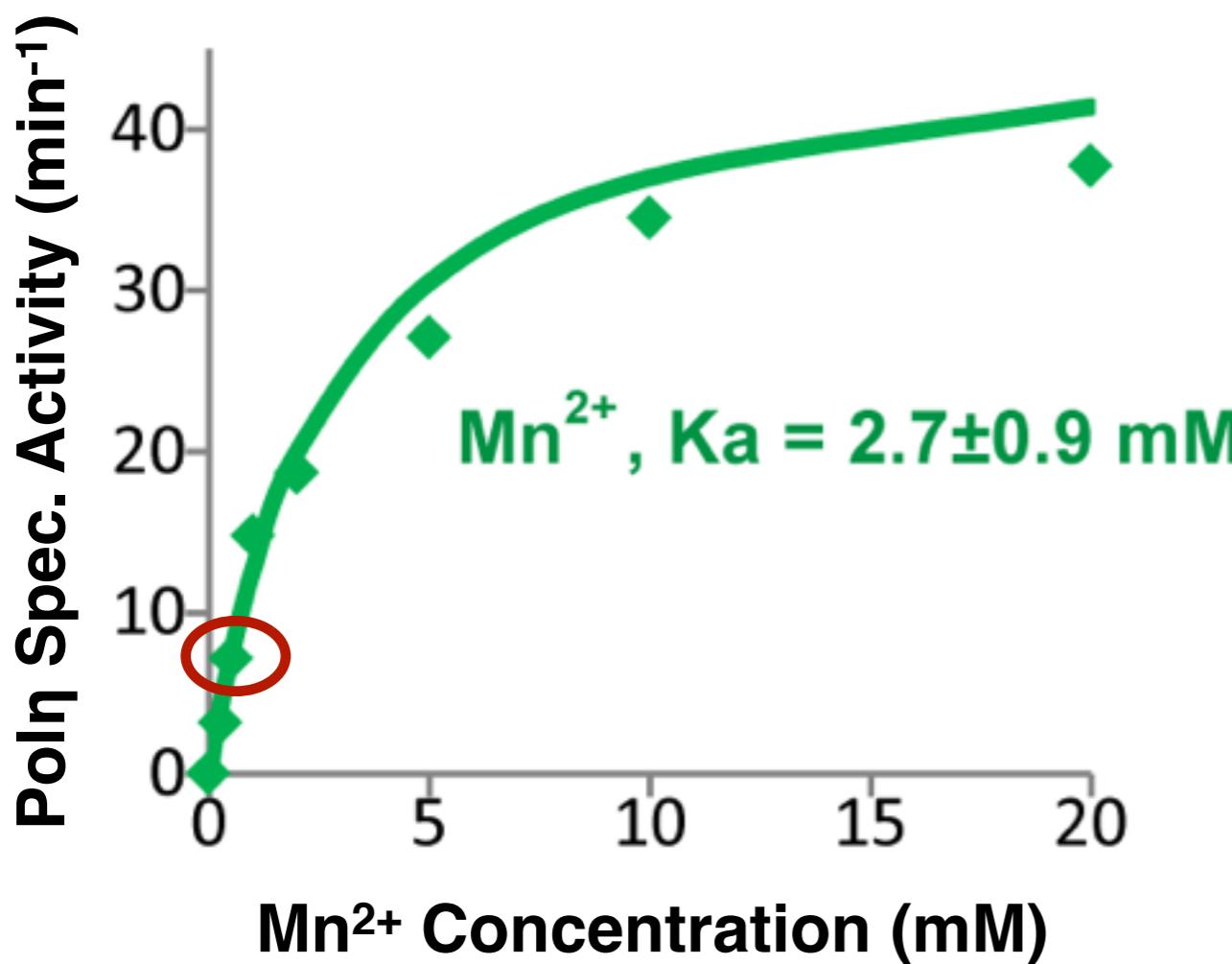
# The 3<sup>rd</sup> Metal ion is Required for DNA Synthesis Reaction !!!

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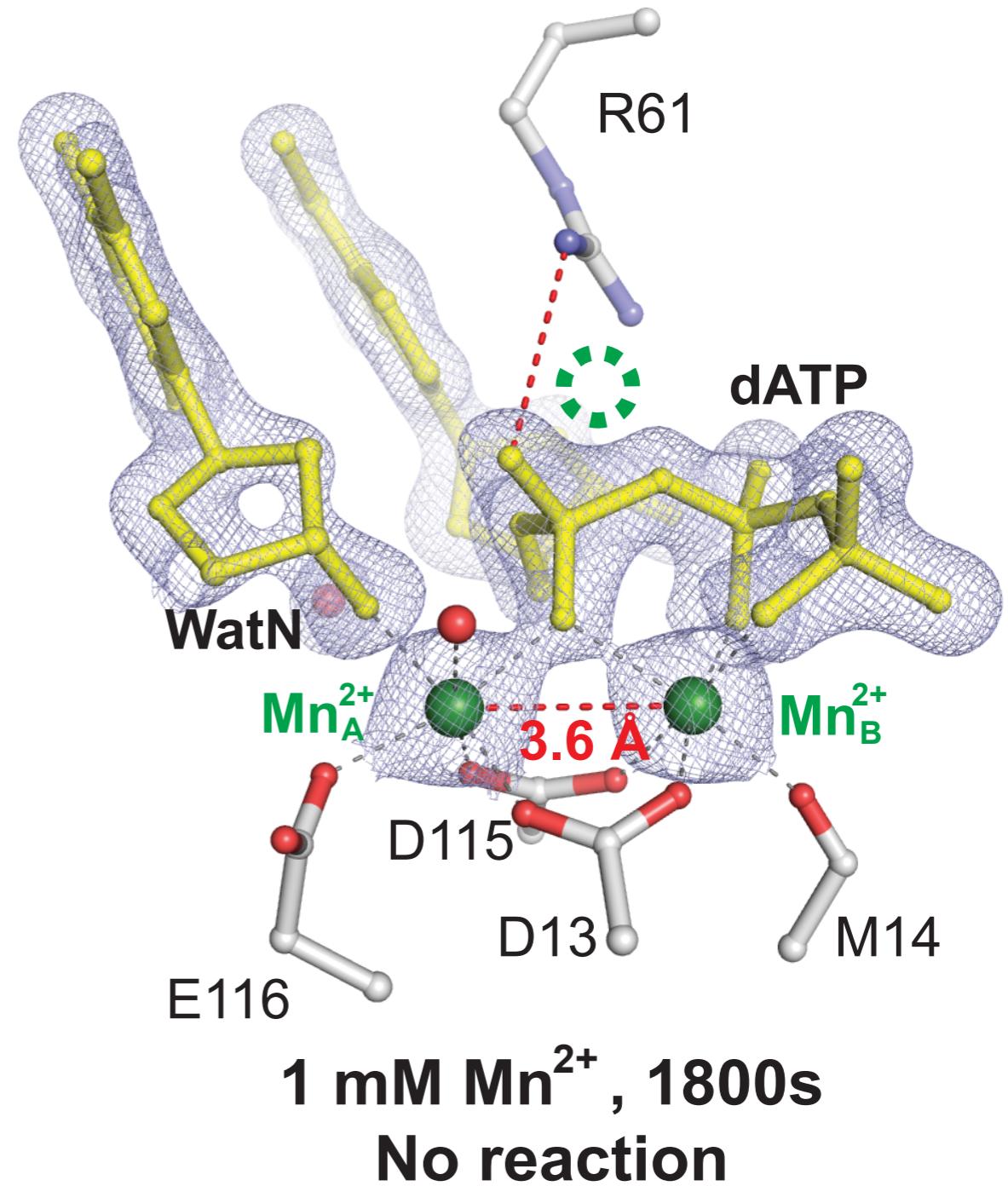
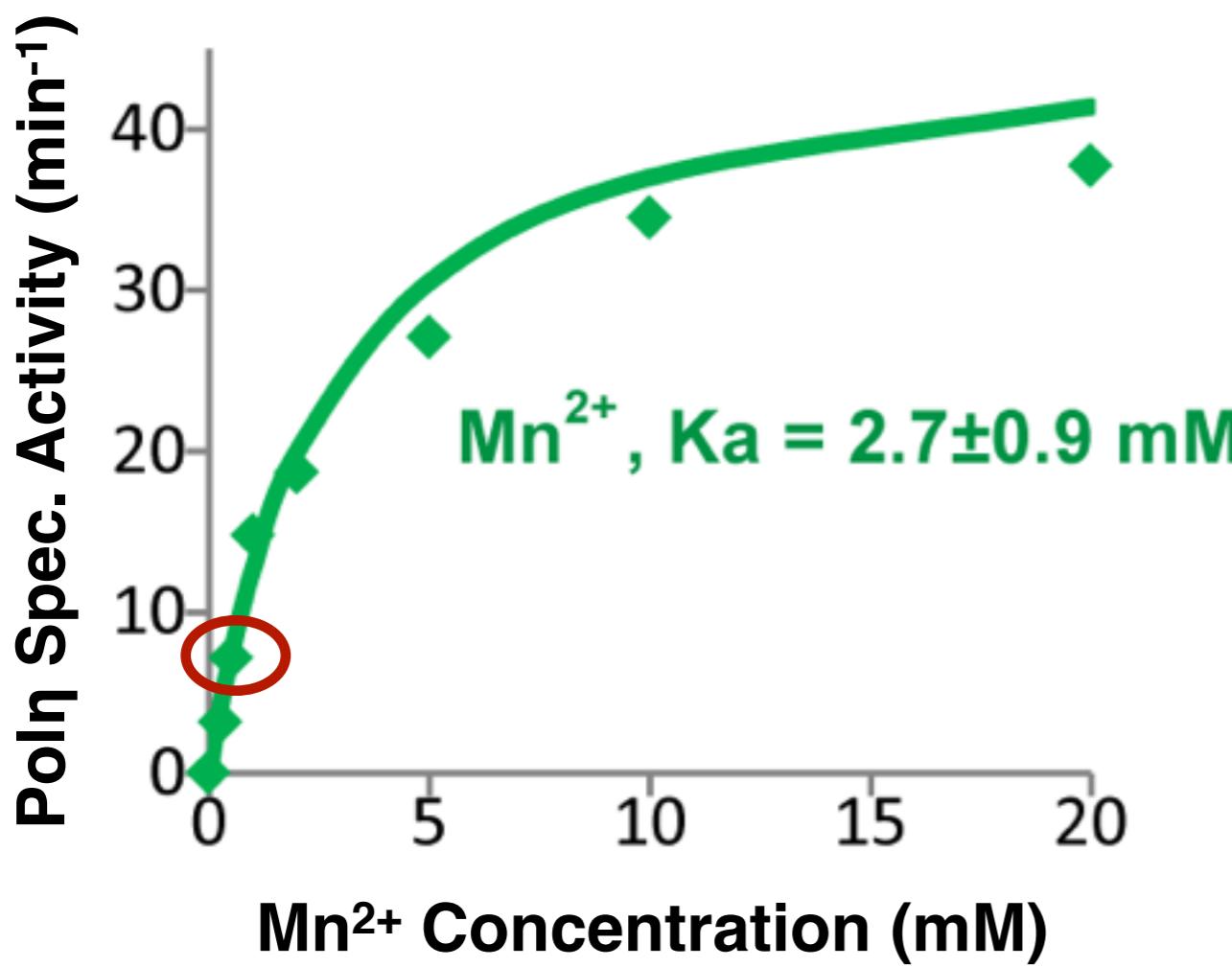


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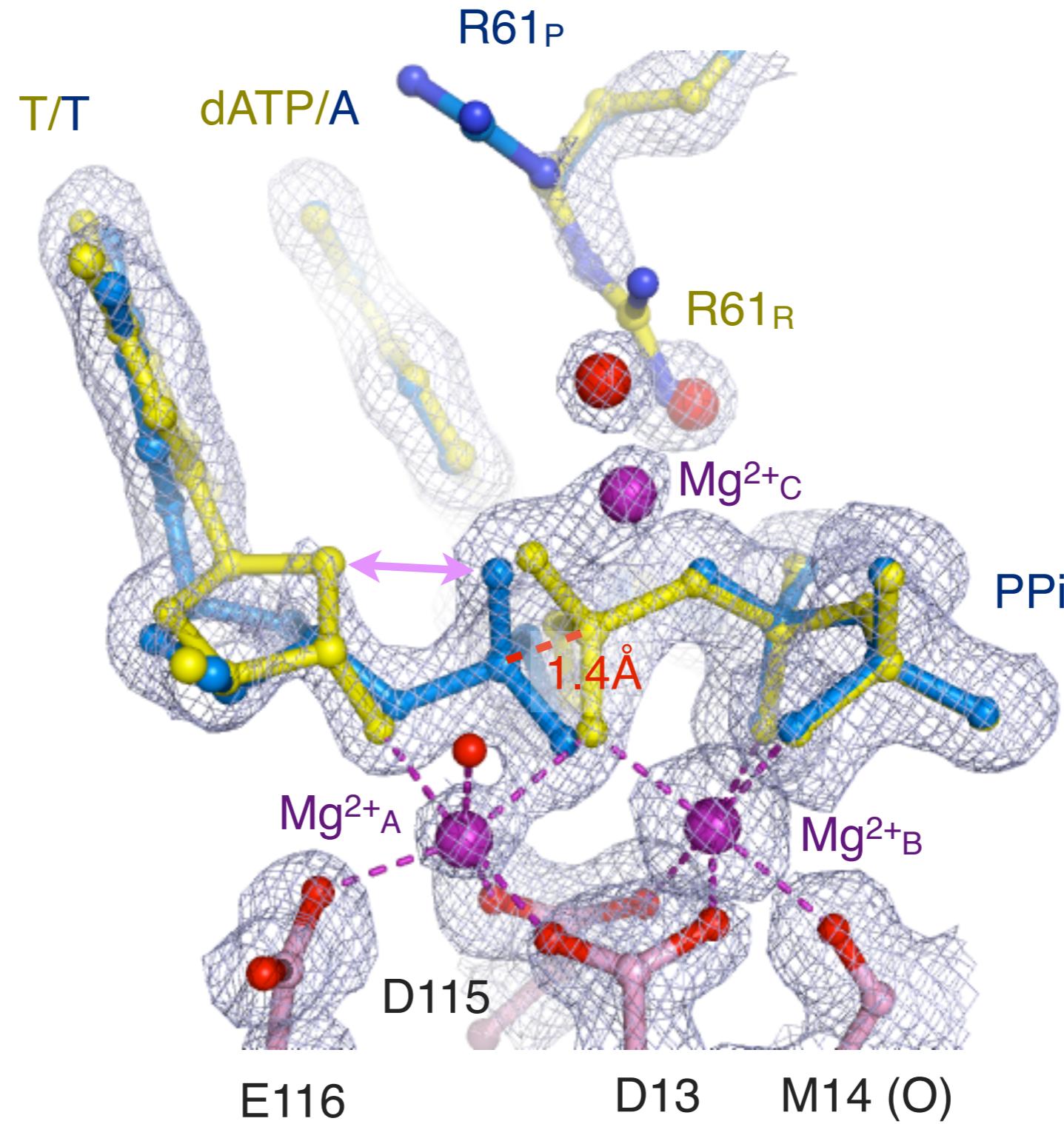
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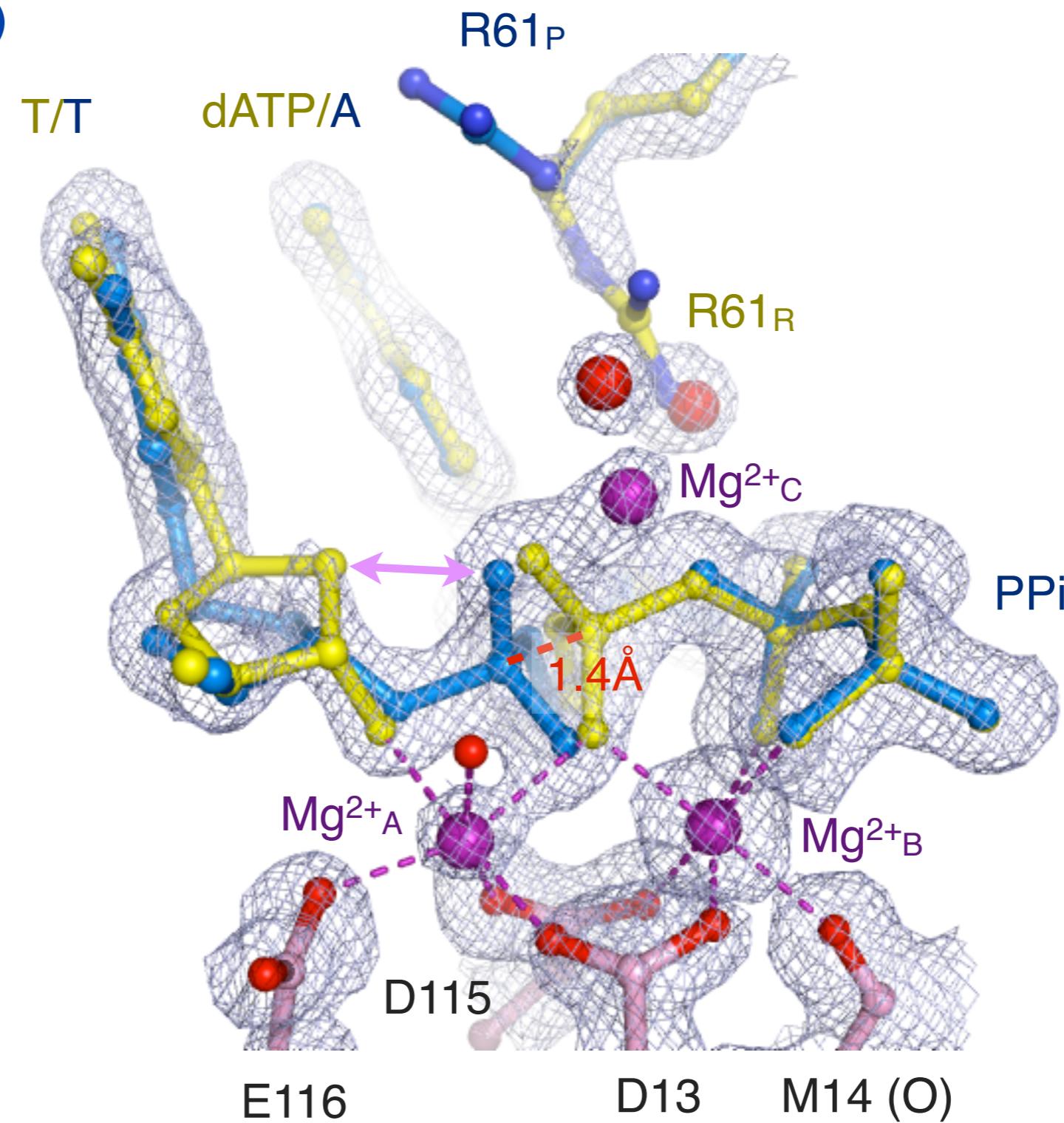
# Puzzle: When Does the 3<sup>rd</sup> Metal Ion Bind ?



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Reactant State (RS)

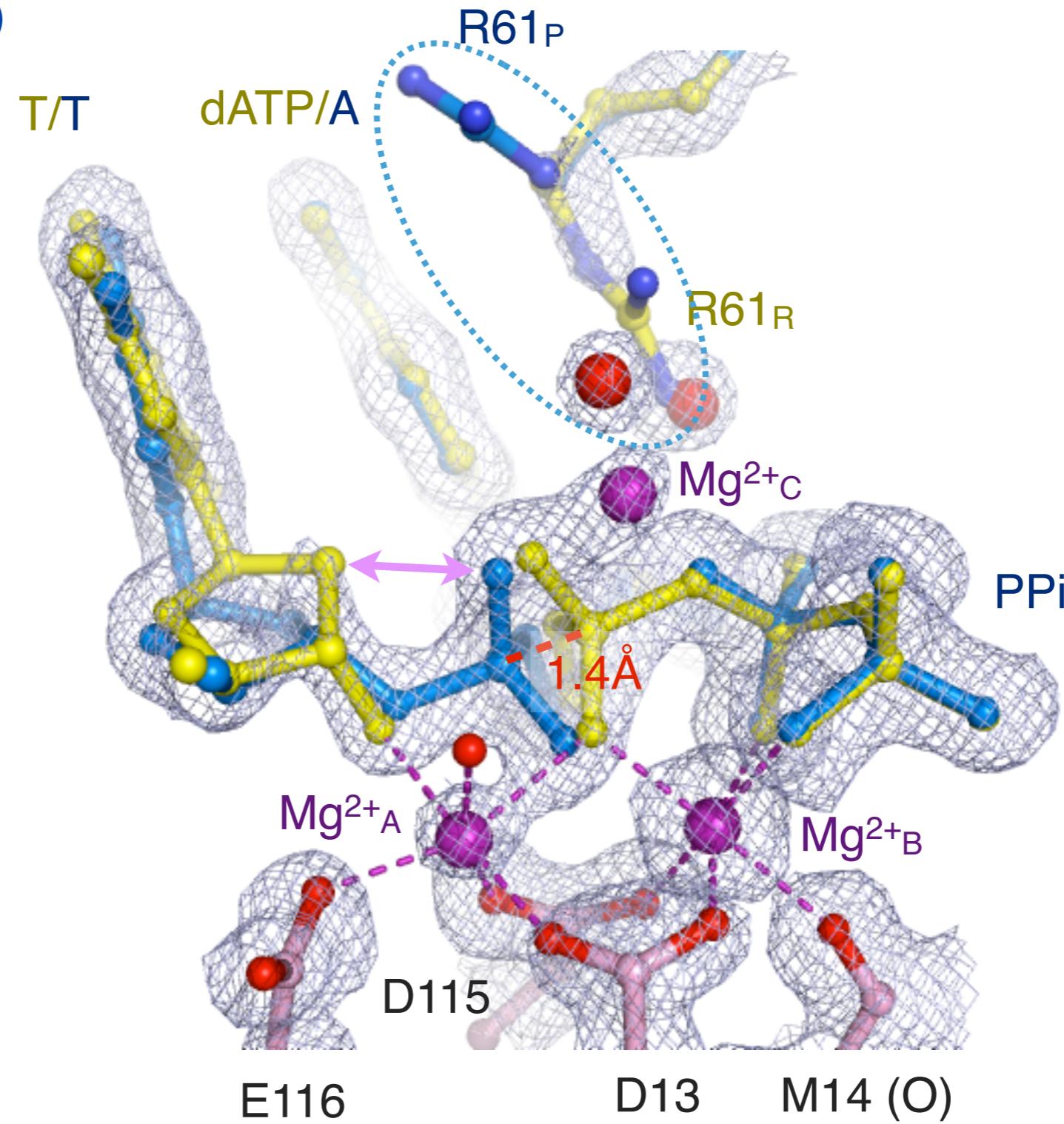
Product State (PS)



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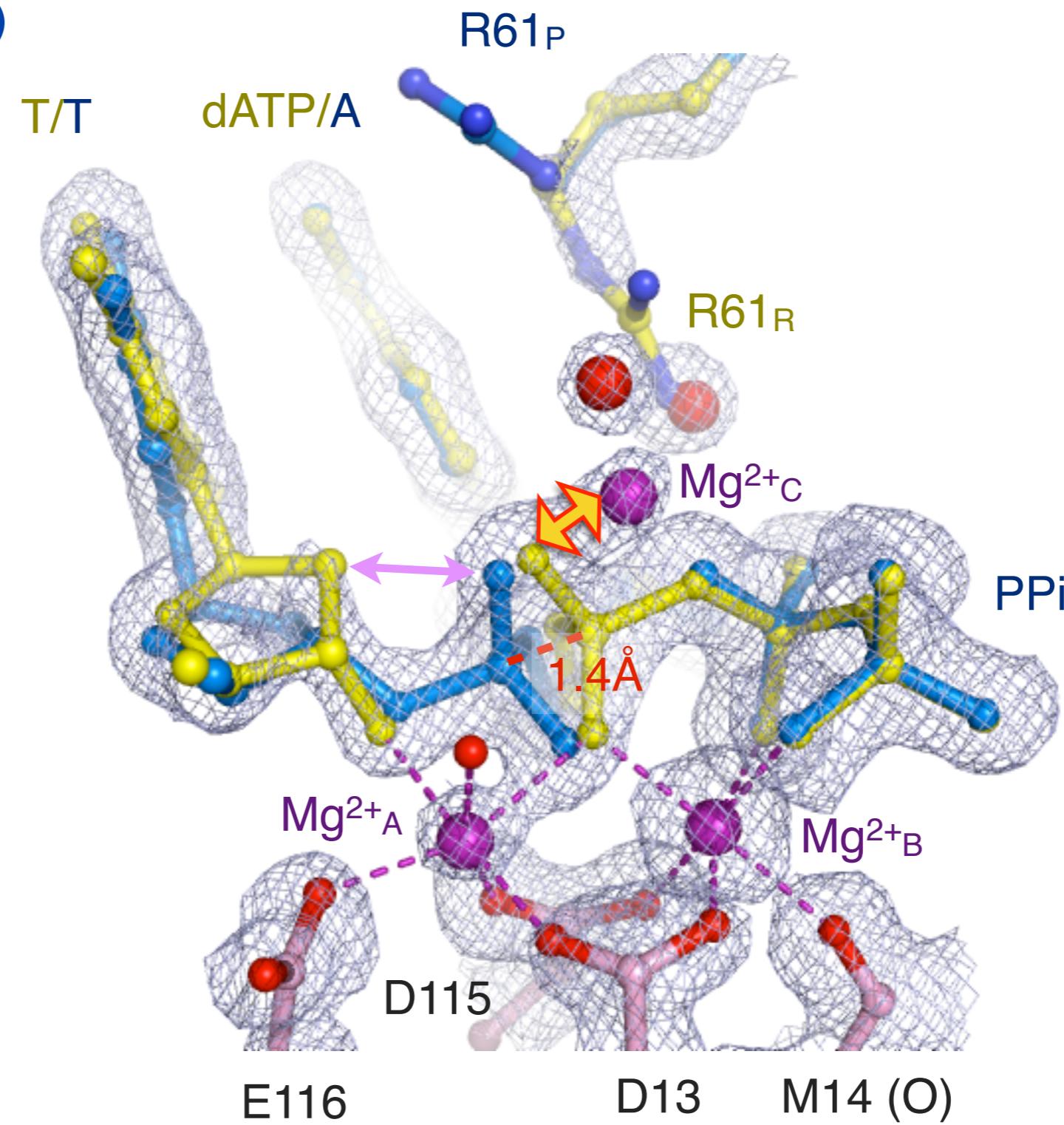
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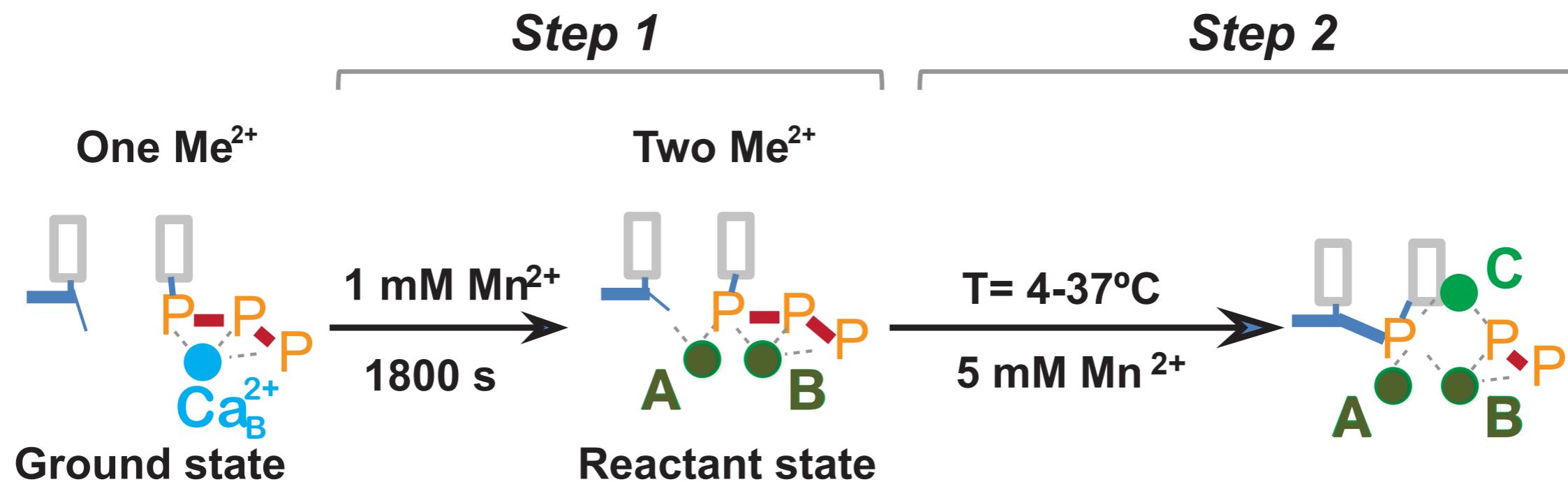
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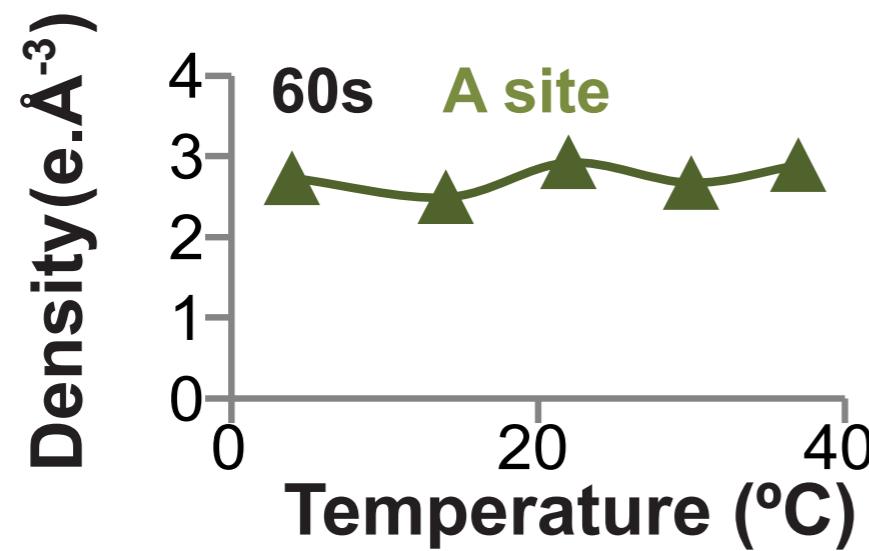
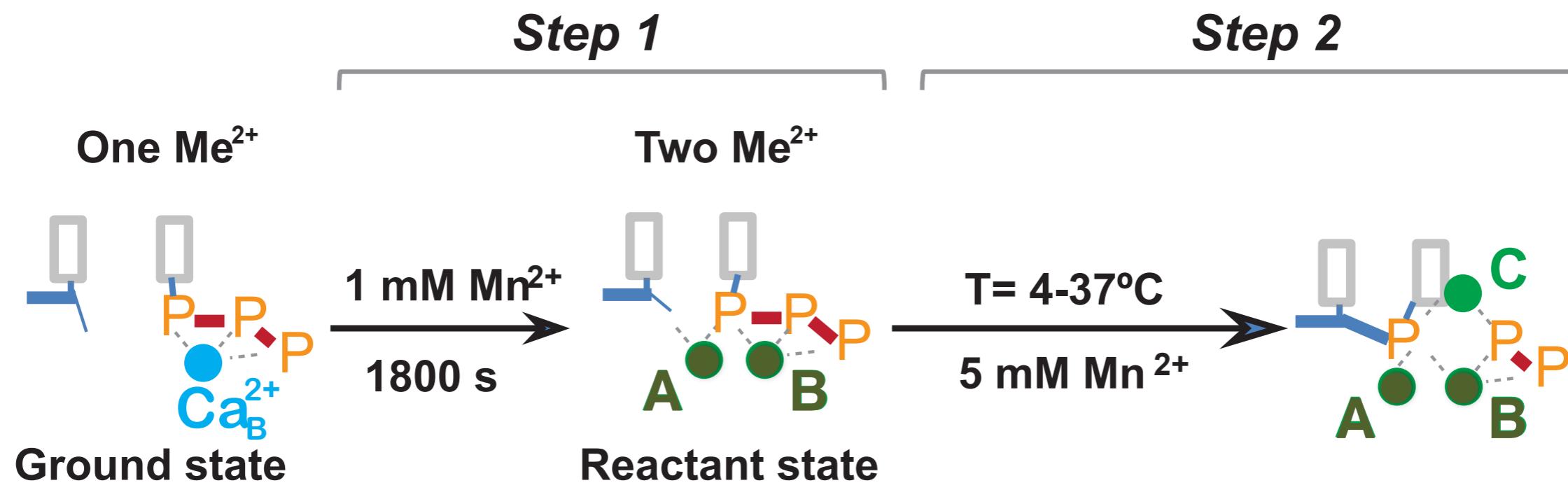
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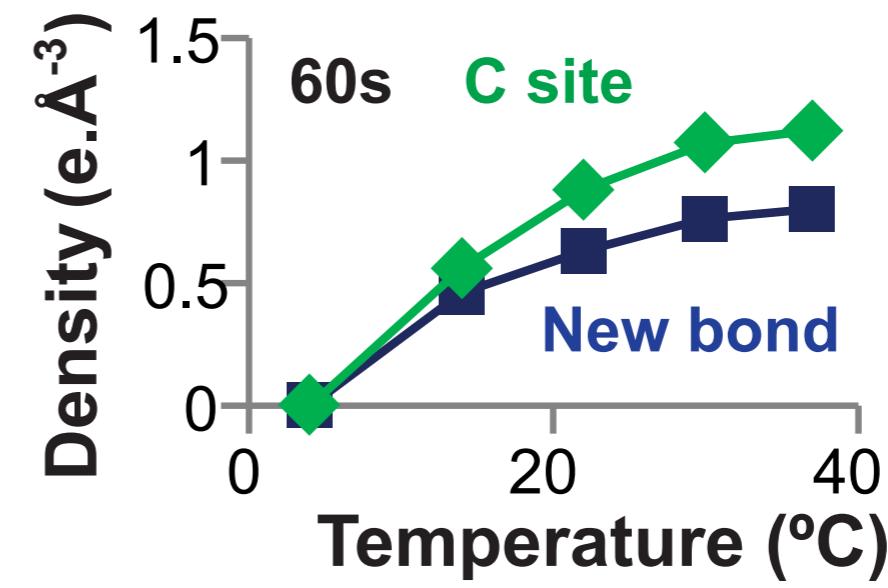
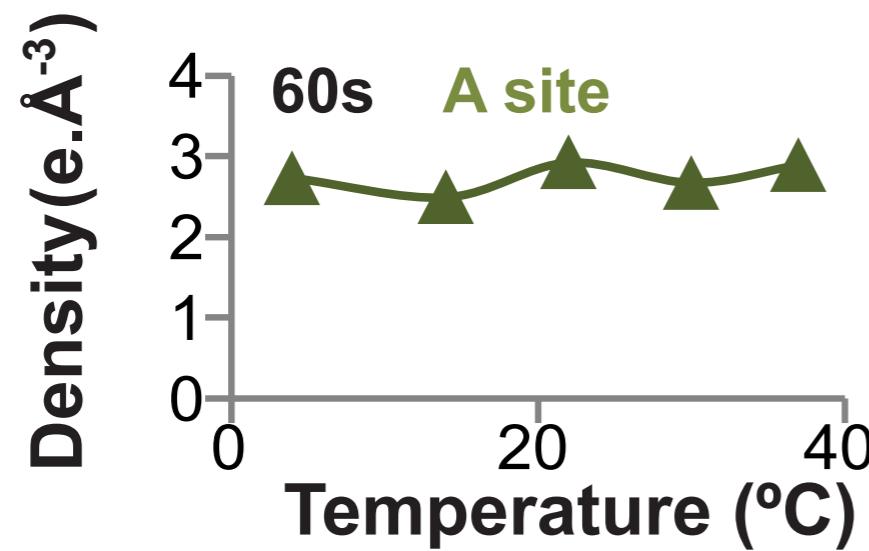
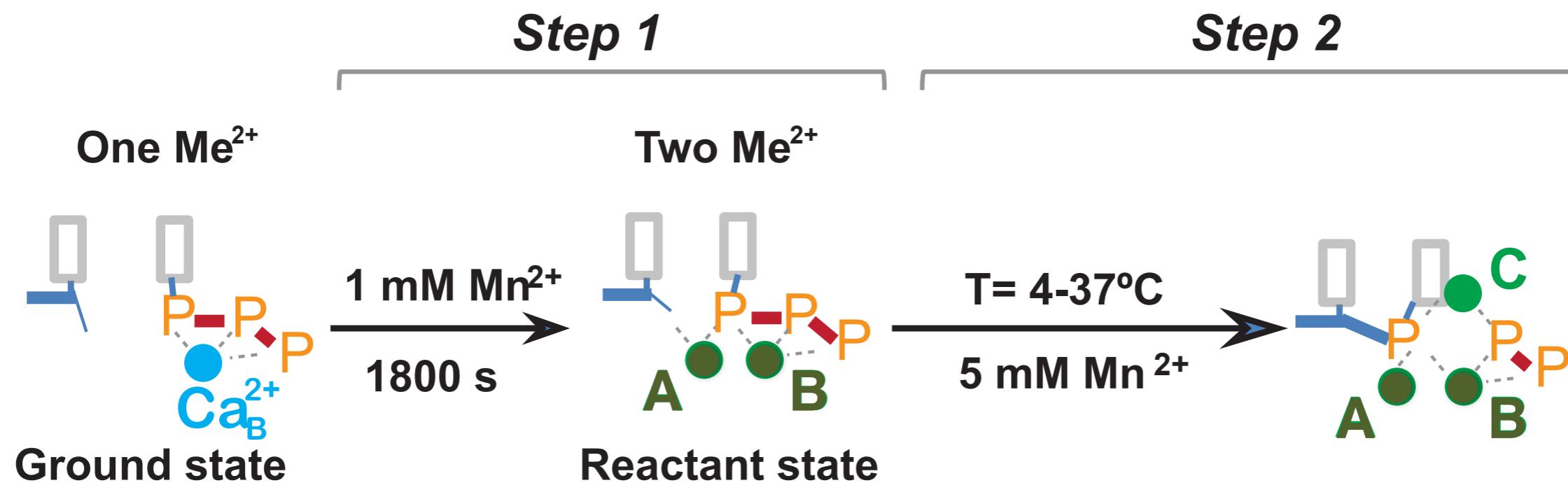
# Binding of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Metal Ion Occurs in Transition State & Requires Thermal Energy



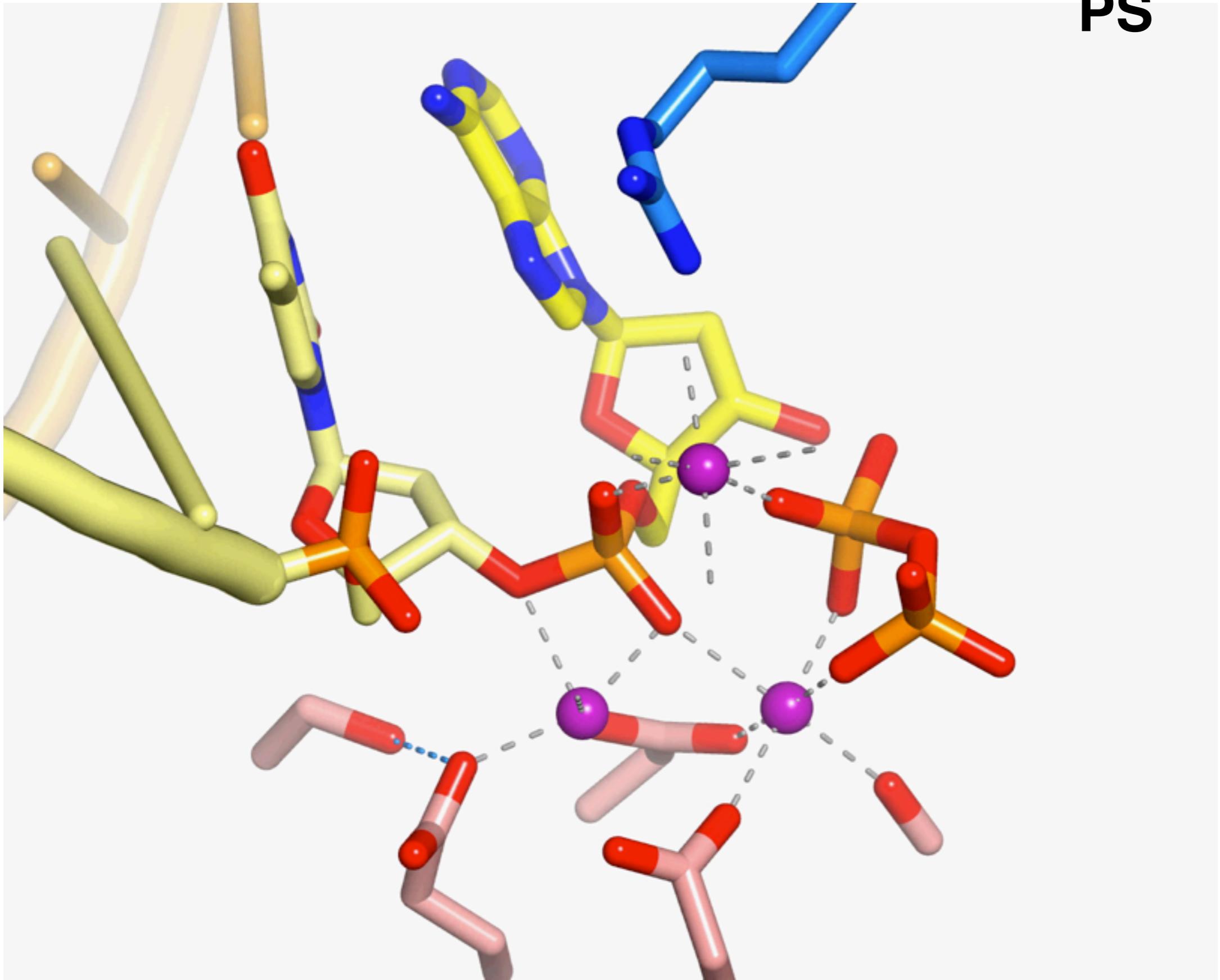
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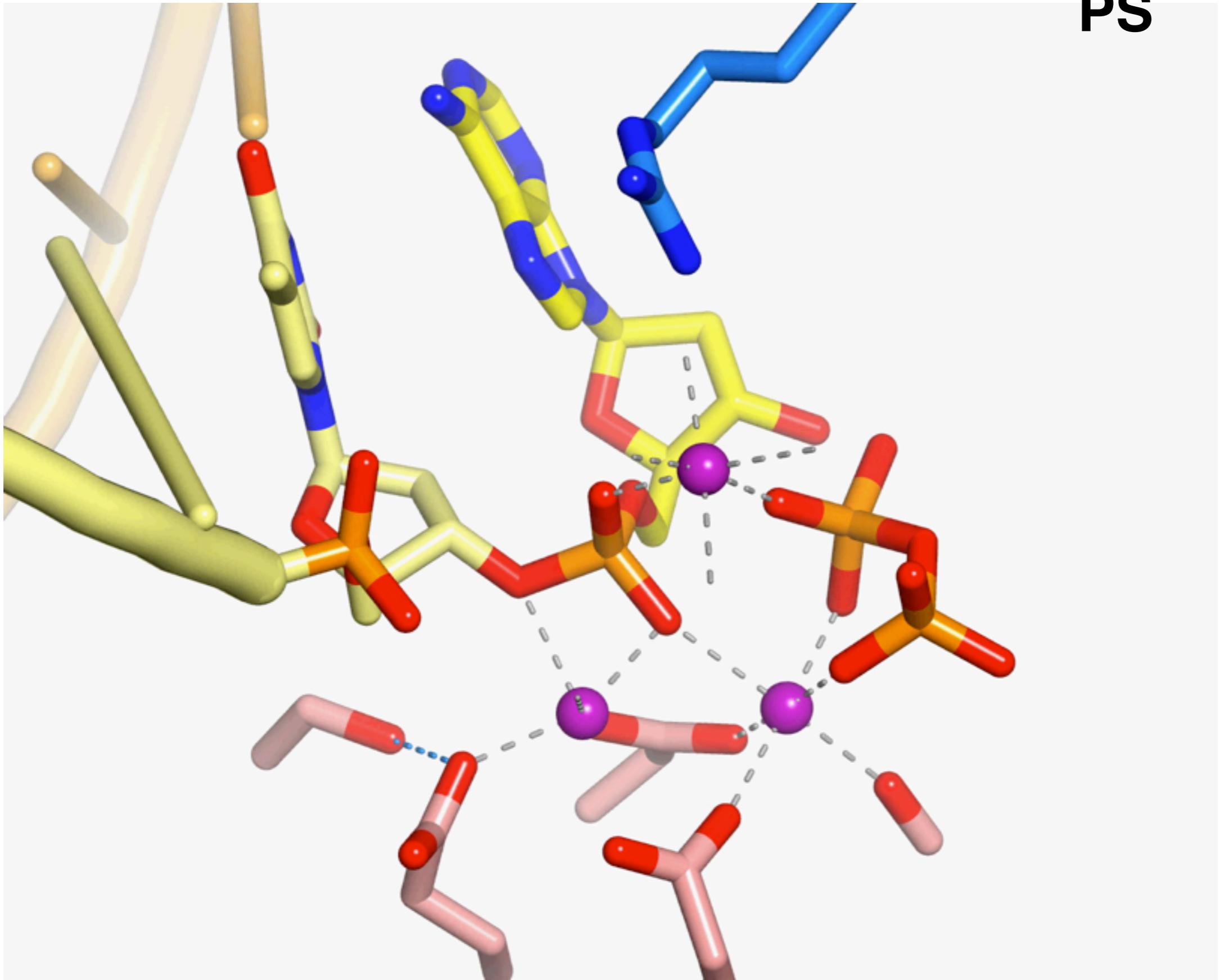
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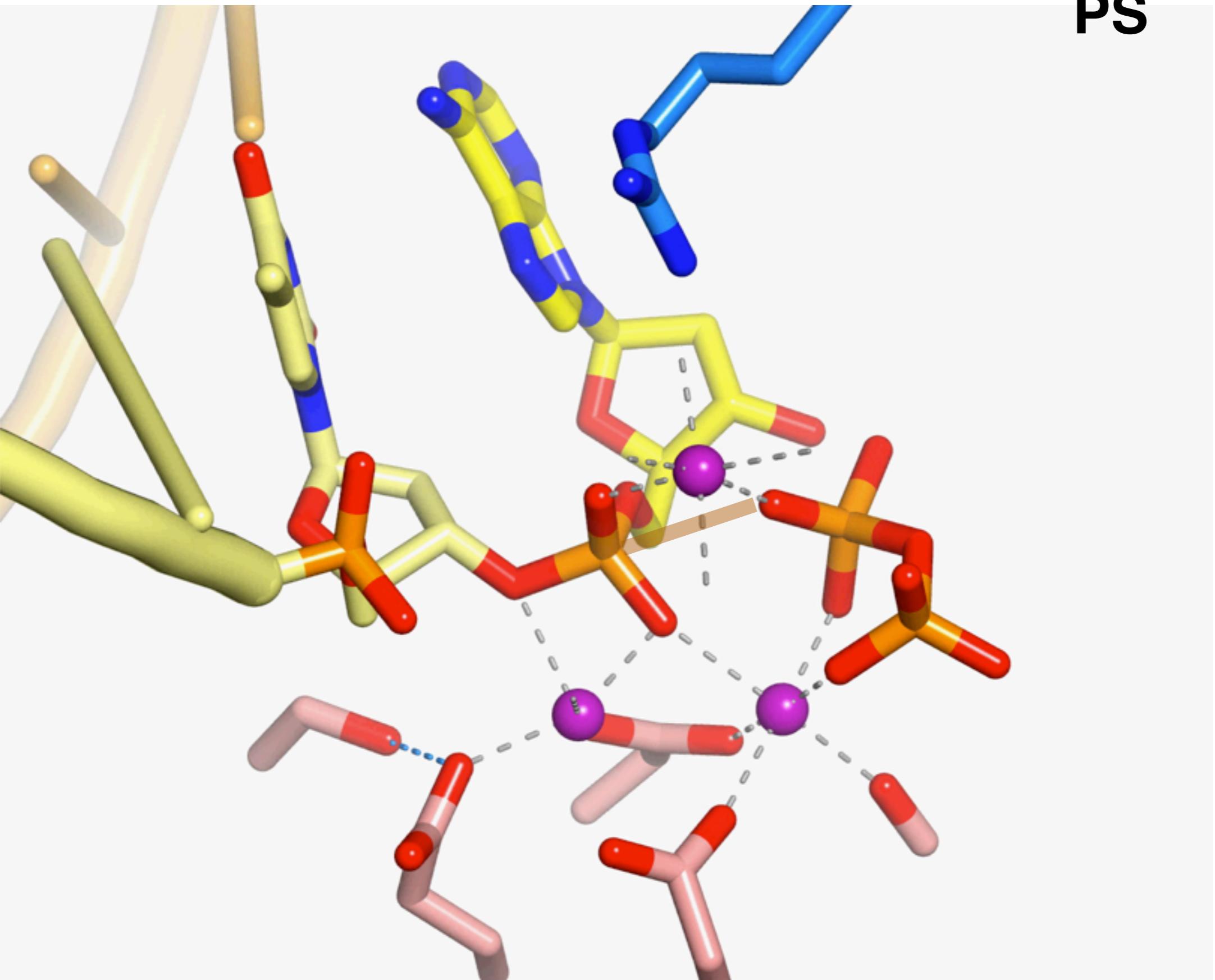
**PS**



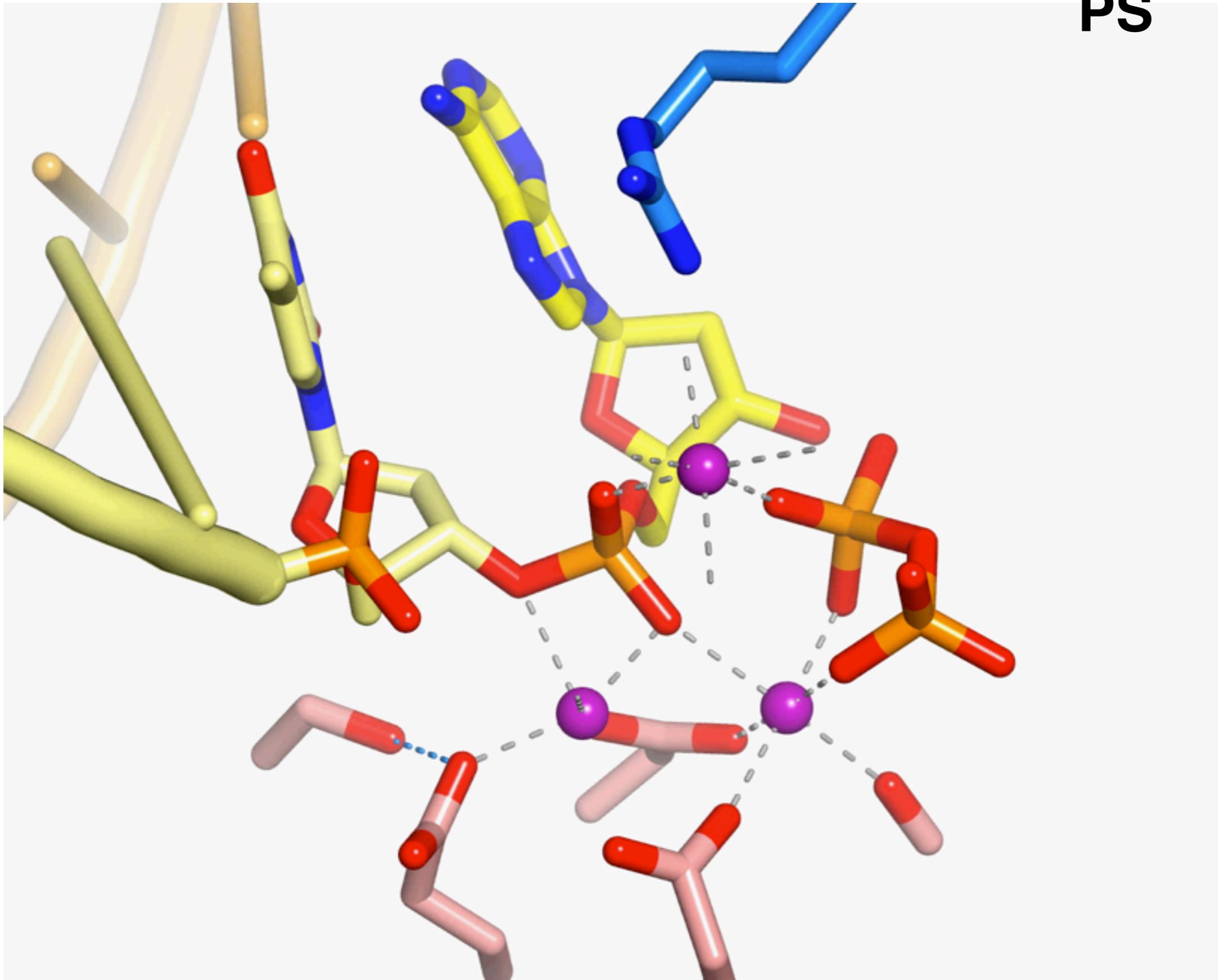
**PS**



**PS**

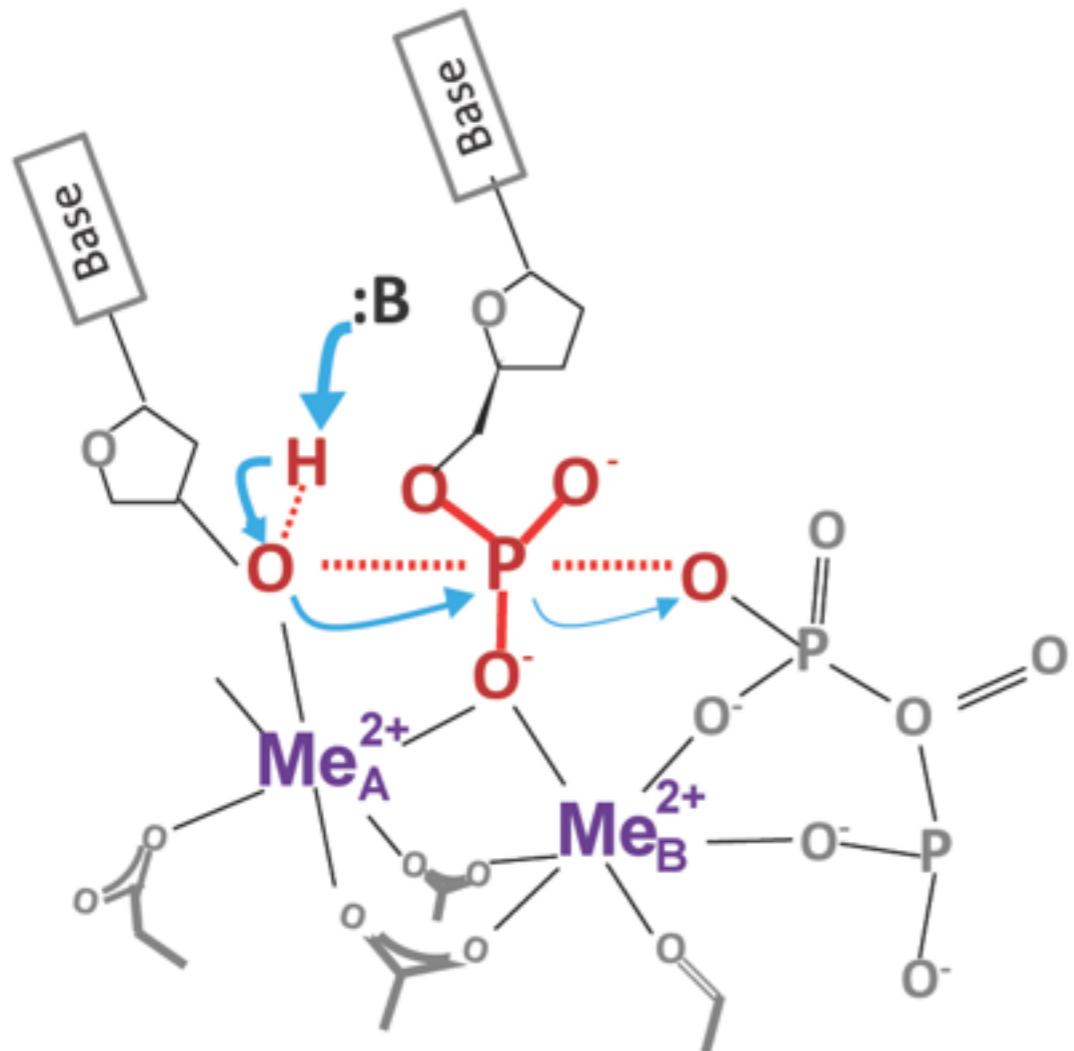


**PS**



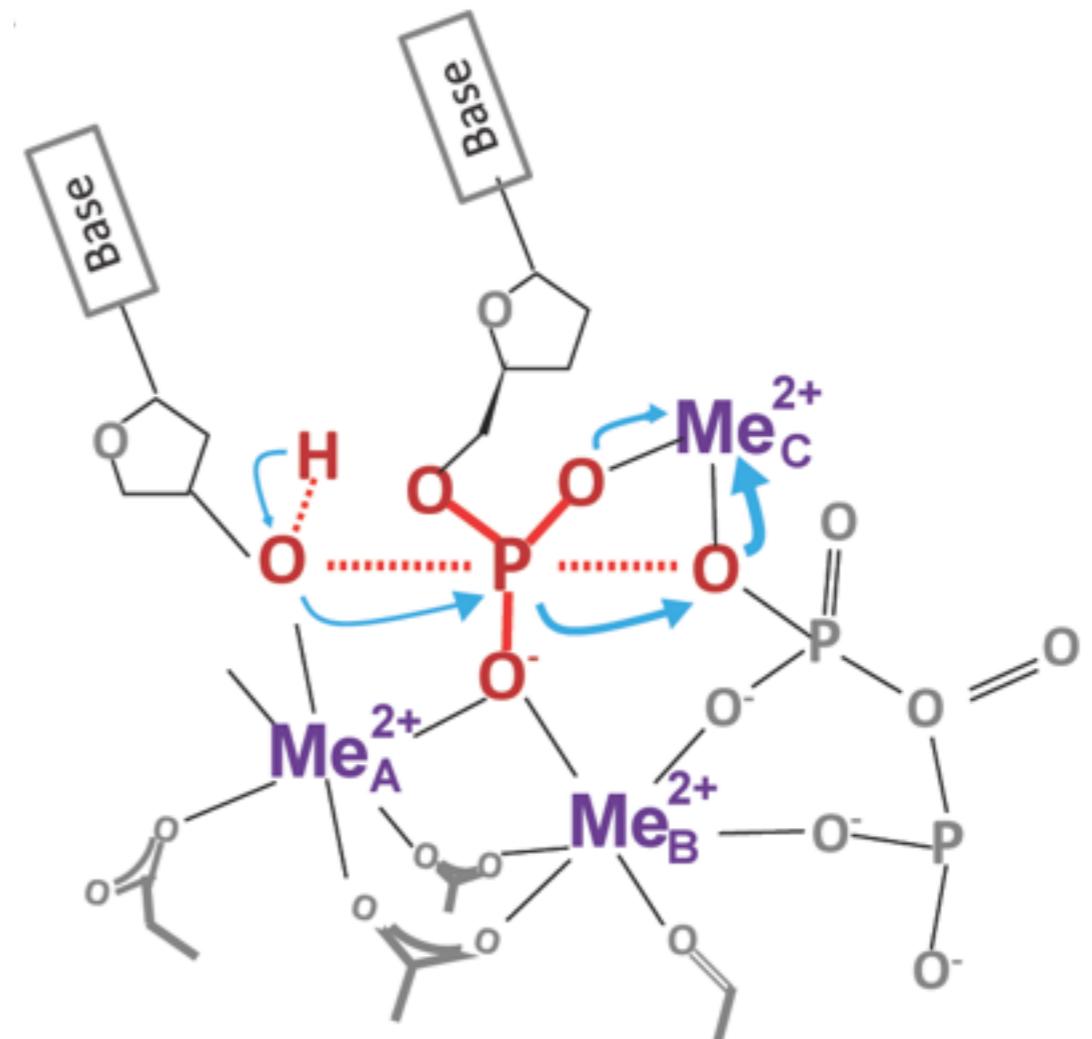
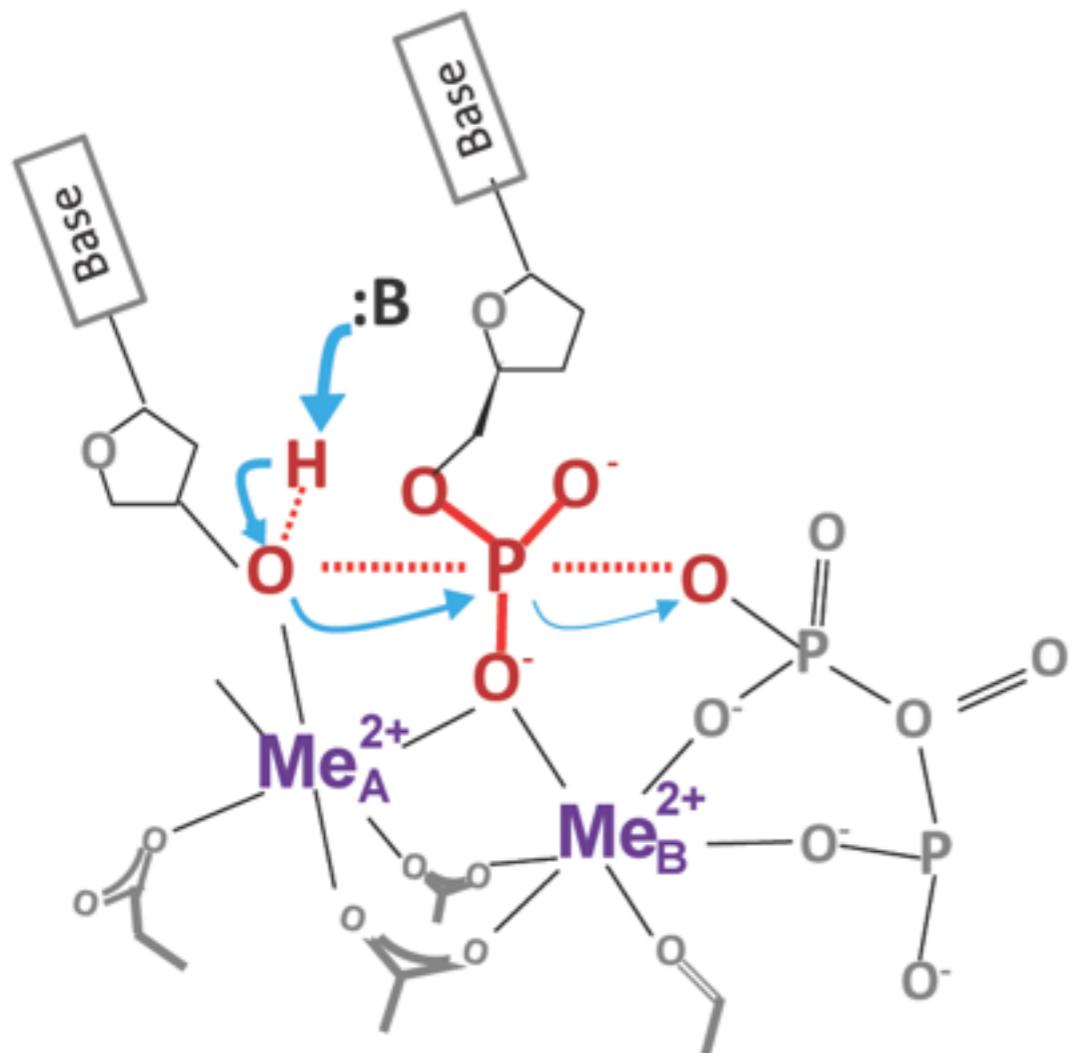
# DNA Synthesis Reaction is Likely Initiated by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mg<sup>2+</sup> and not by a General Base

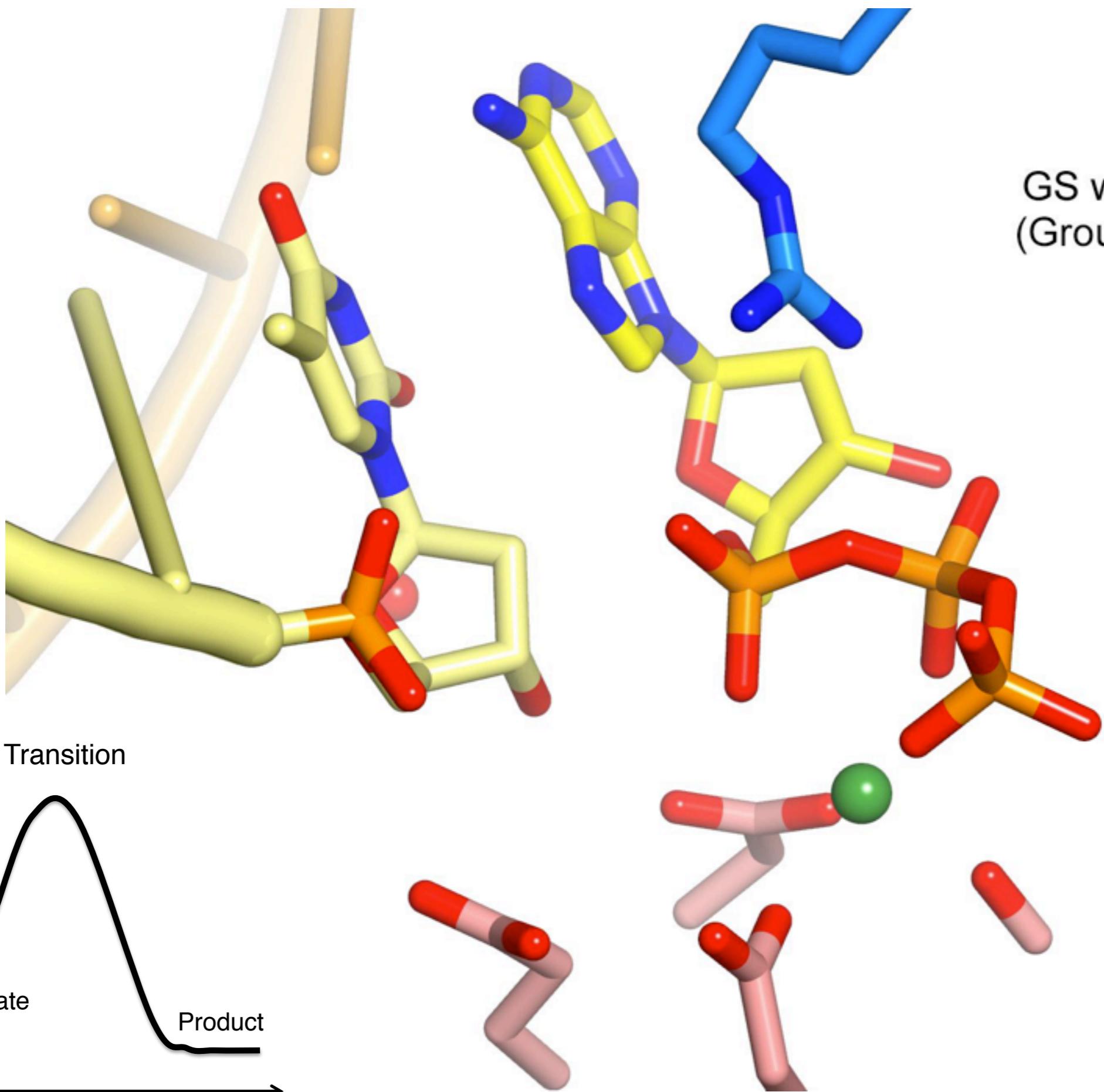
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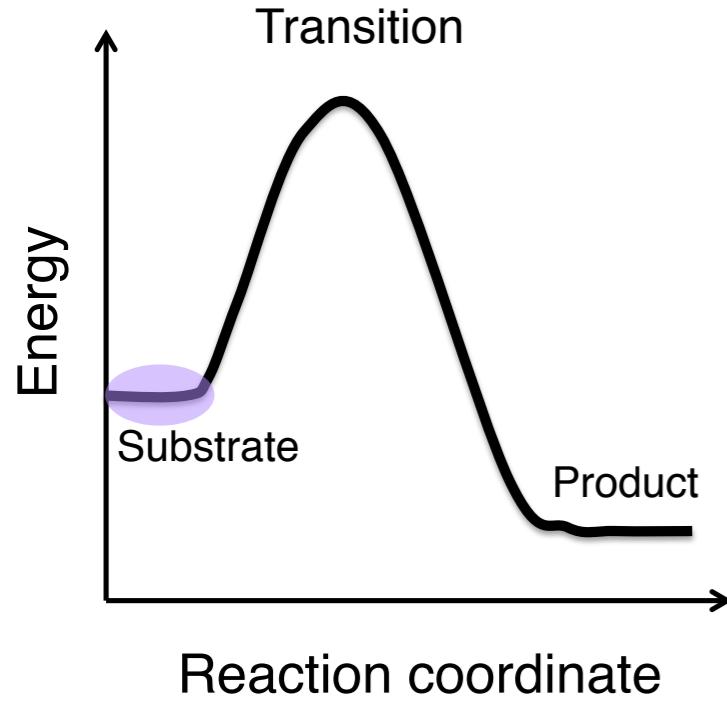
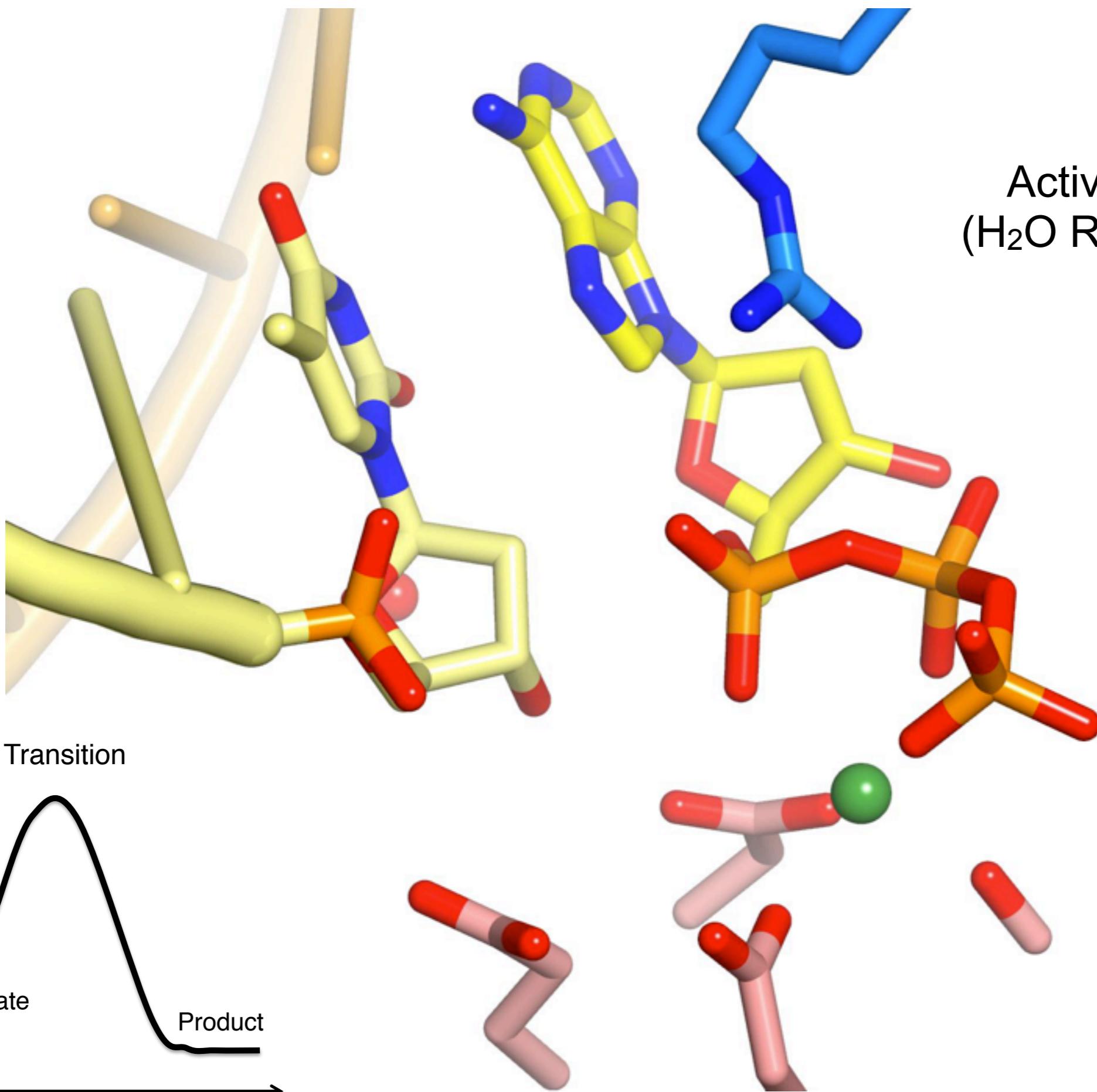
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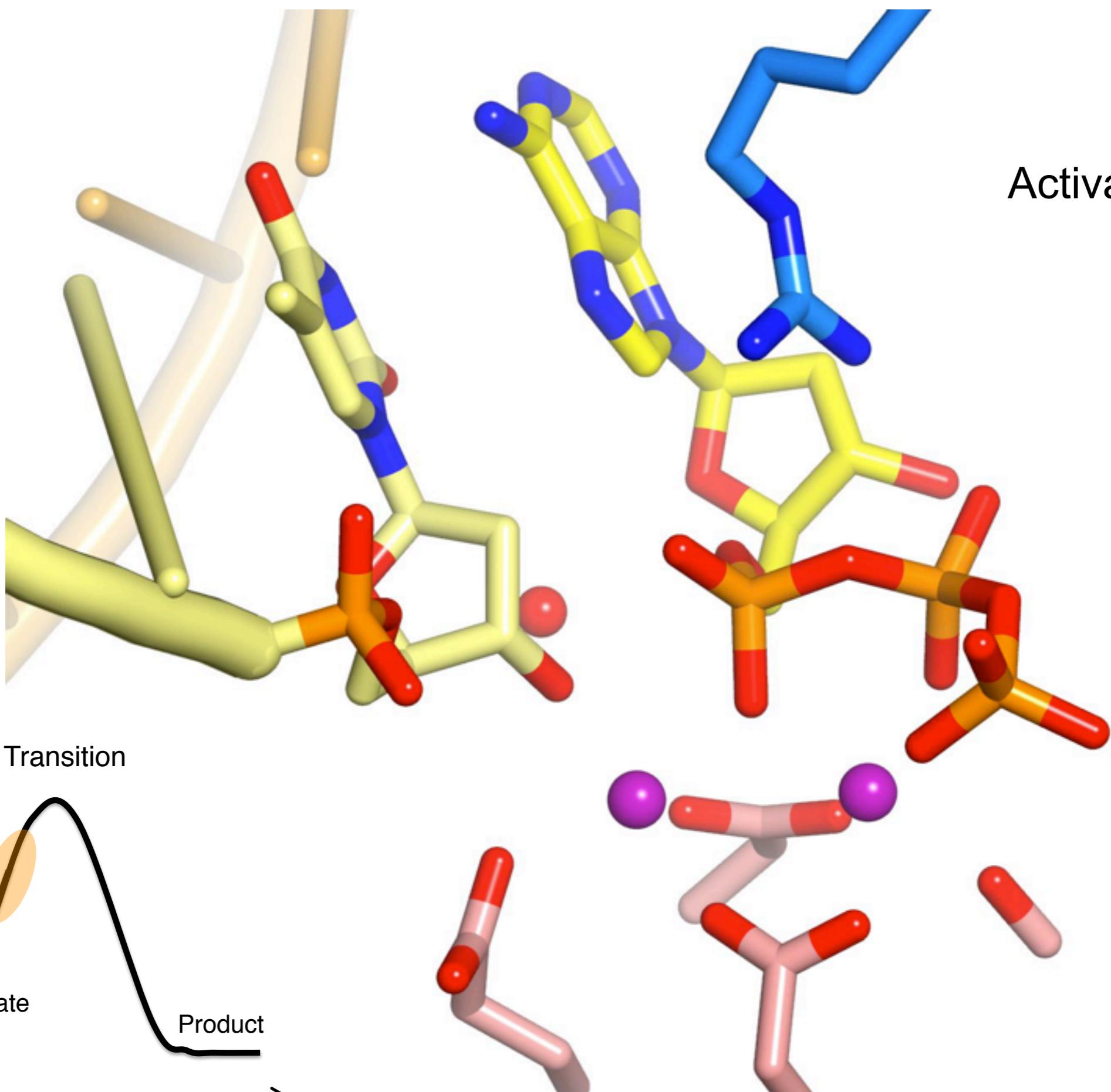
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GS with 1  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$   
(Ground State)

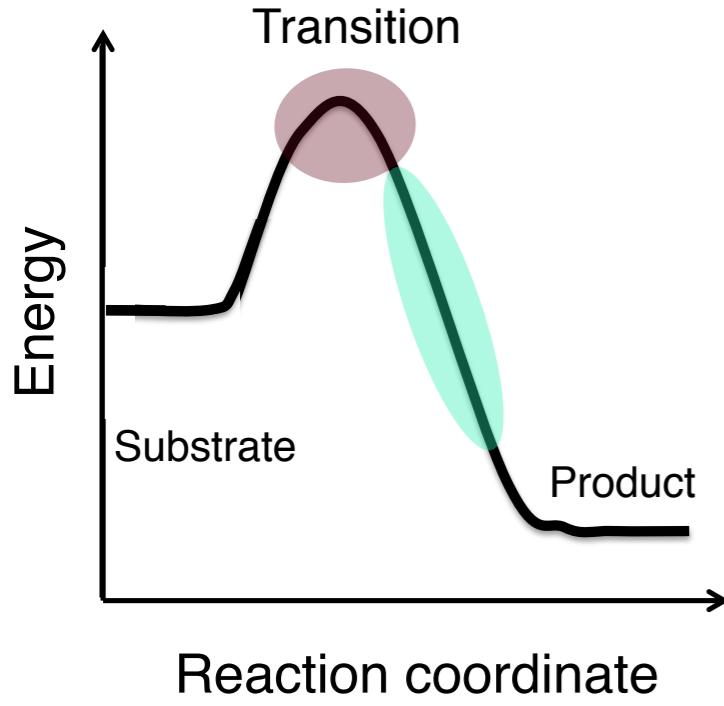
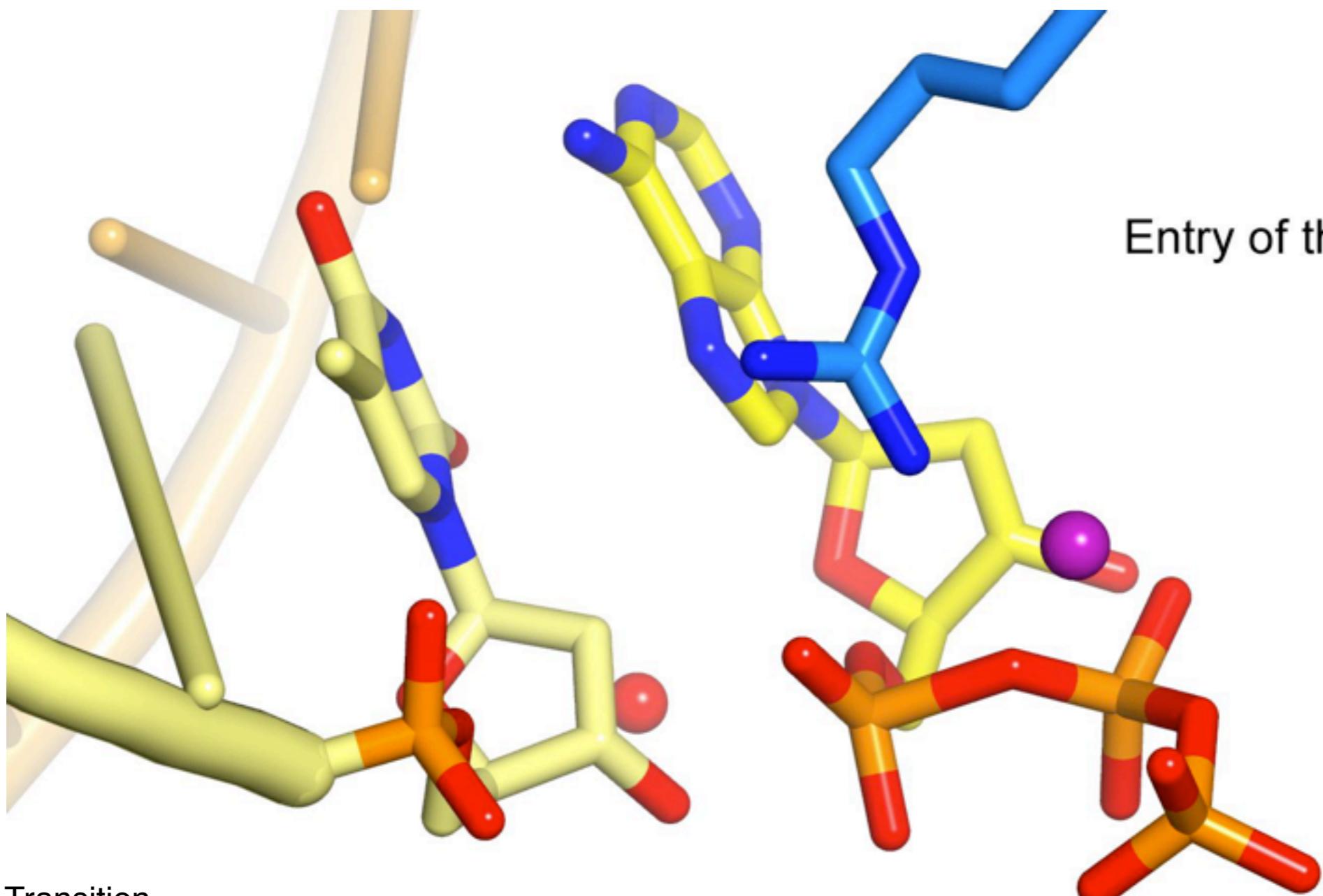




Activated ES\*

Reaction coordinate

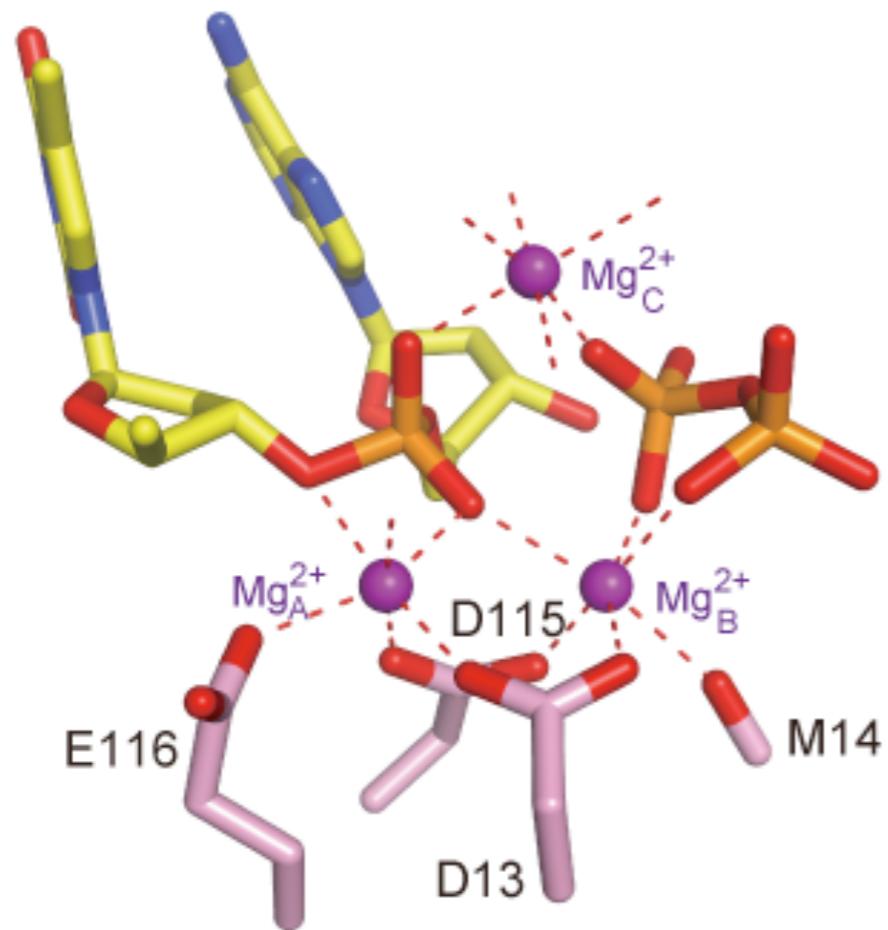
Gao & Yang, (2016) Science



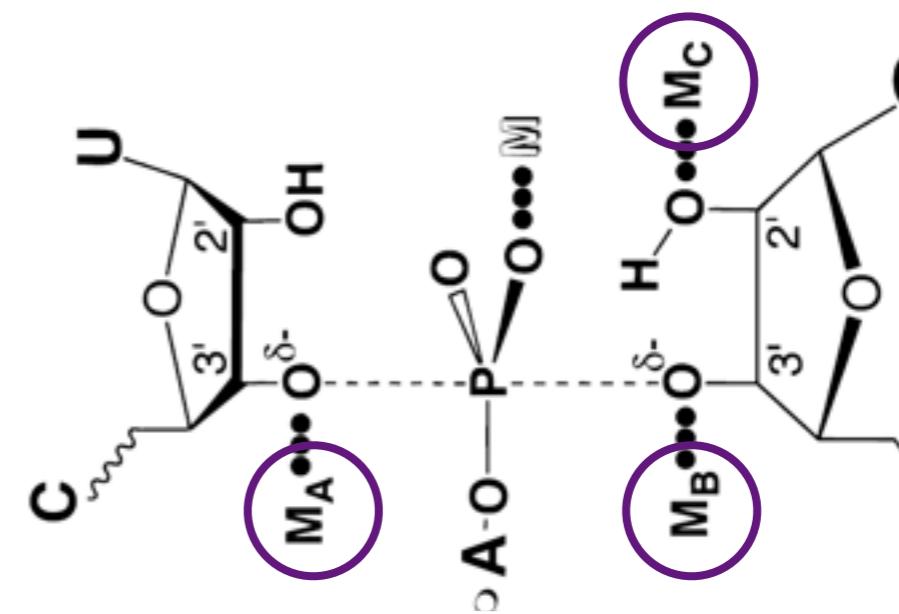
Entry of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mg<sup>2+</sup>

# A Third Metal Ion in Two-Metal-Ion Catalysis

hPol  $\eta$

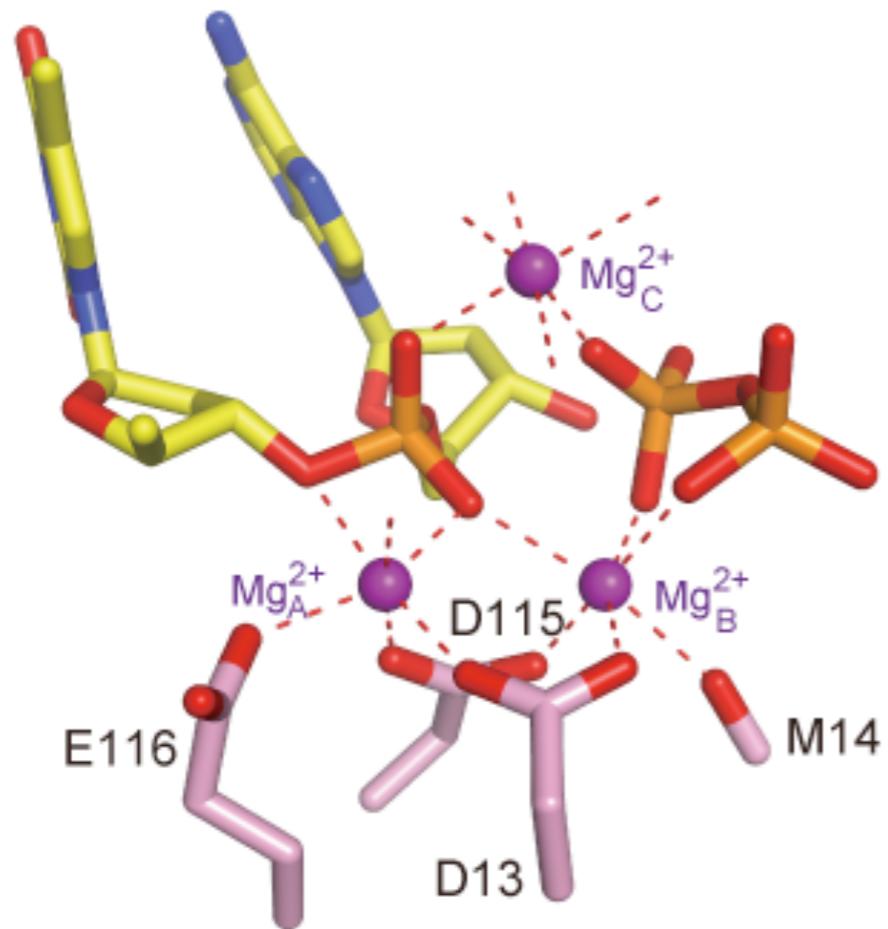


Group I Intron

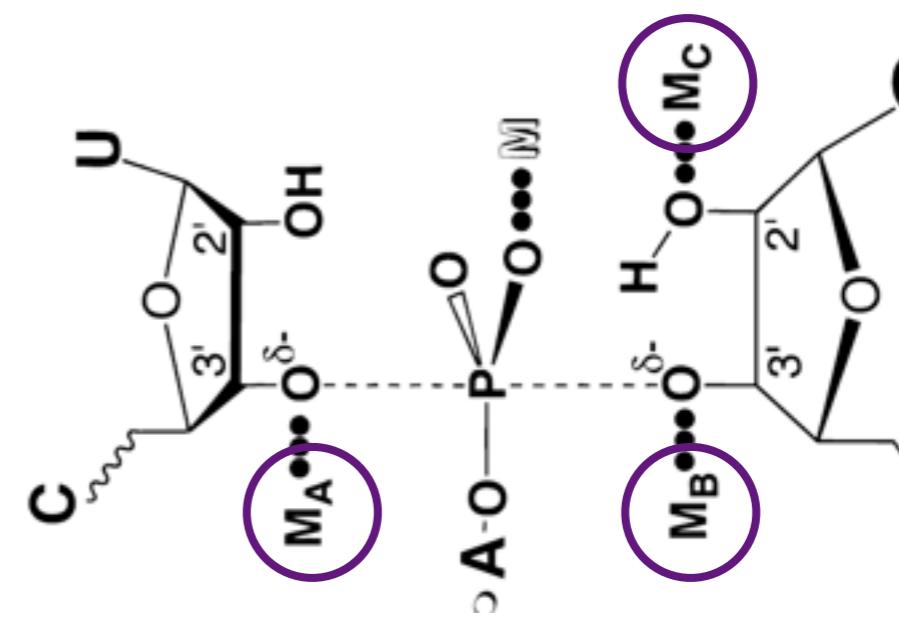


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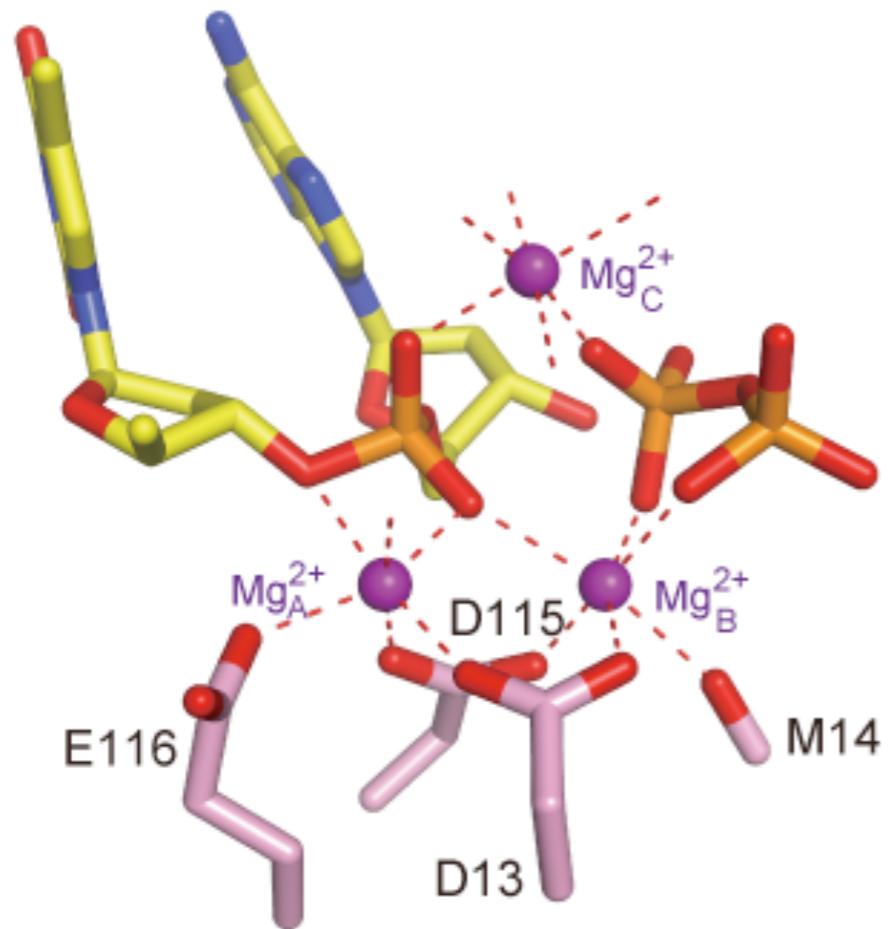


Group I Intron

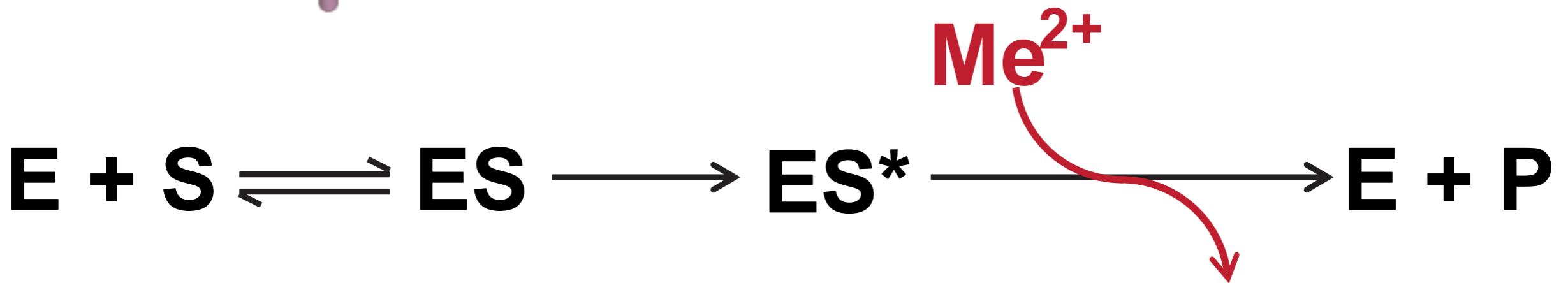
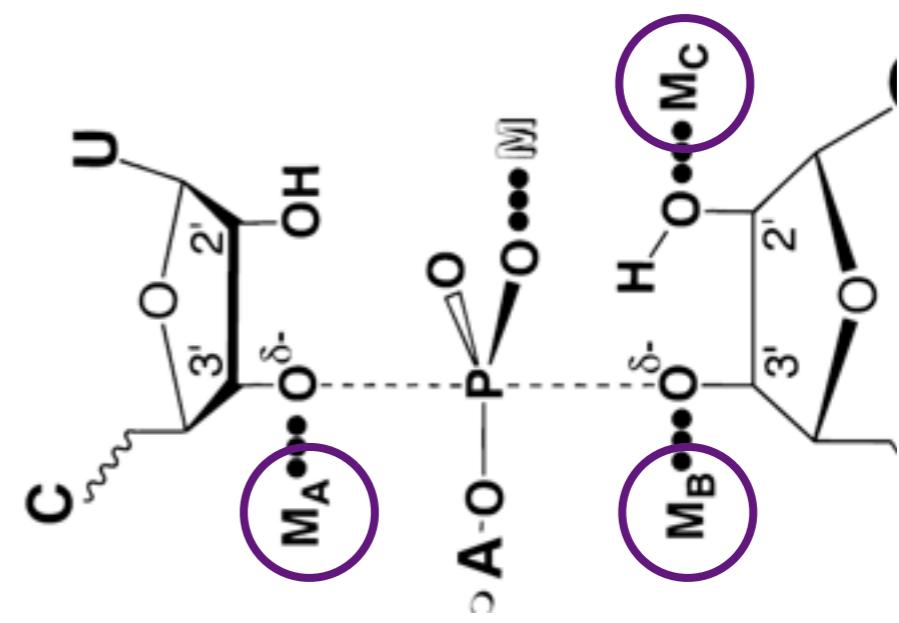


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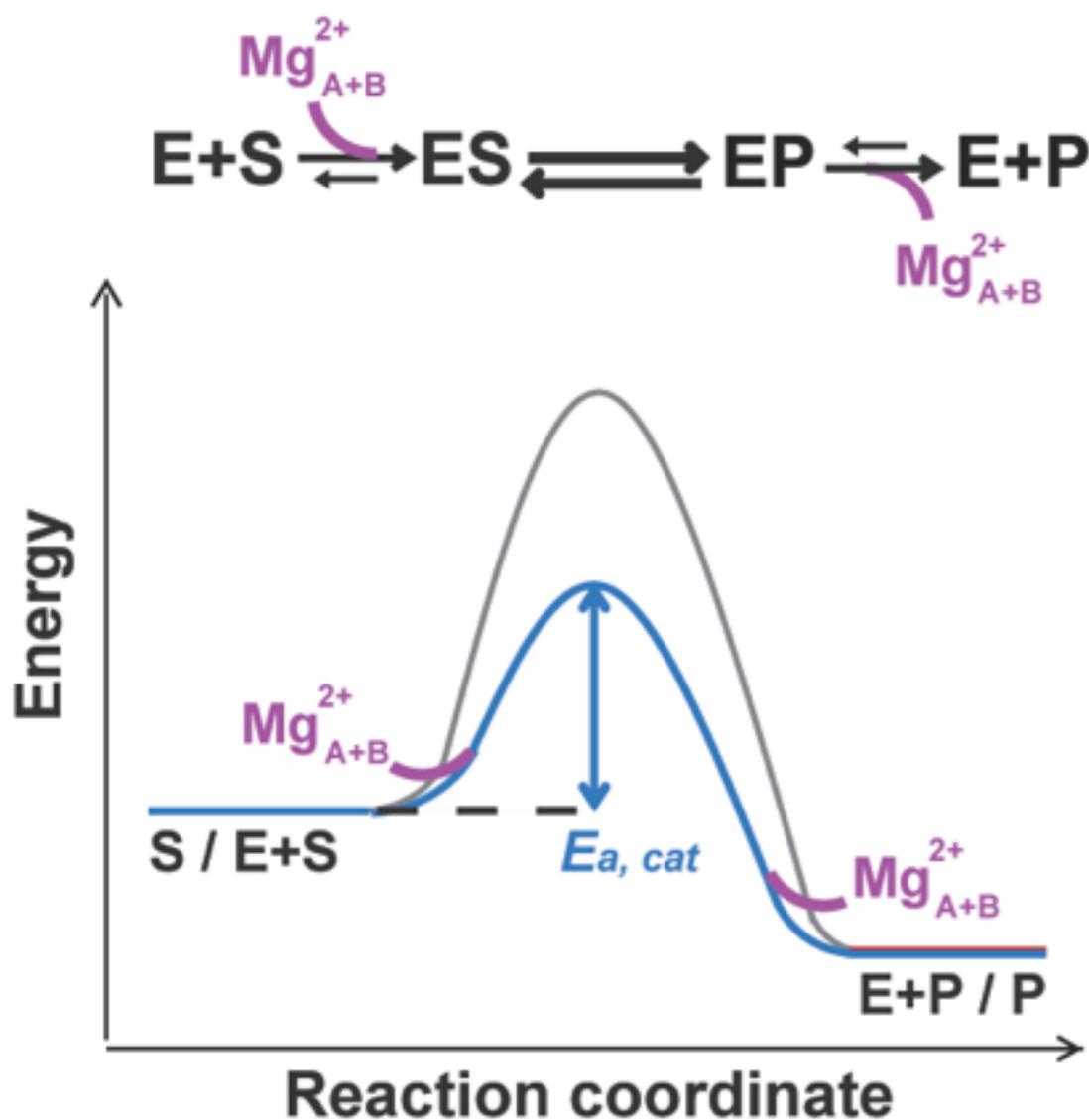


Group I Intron



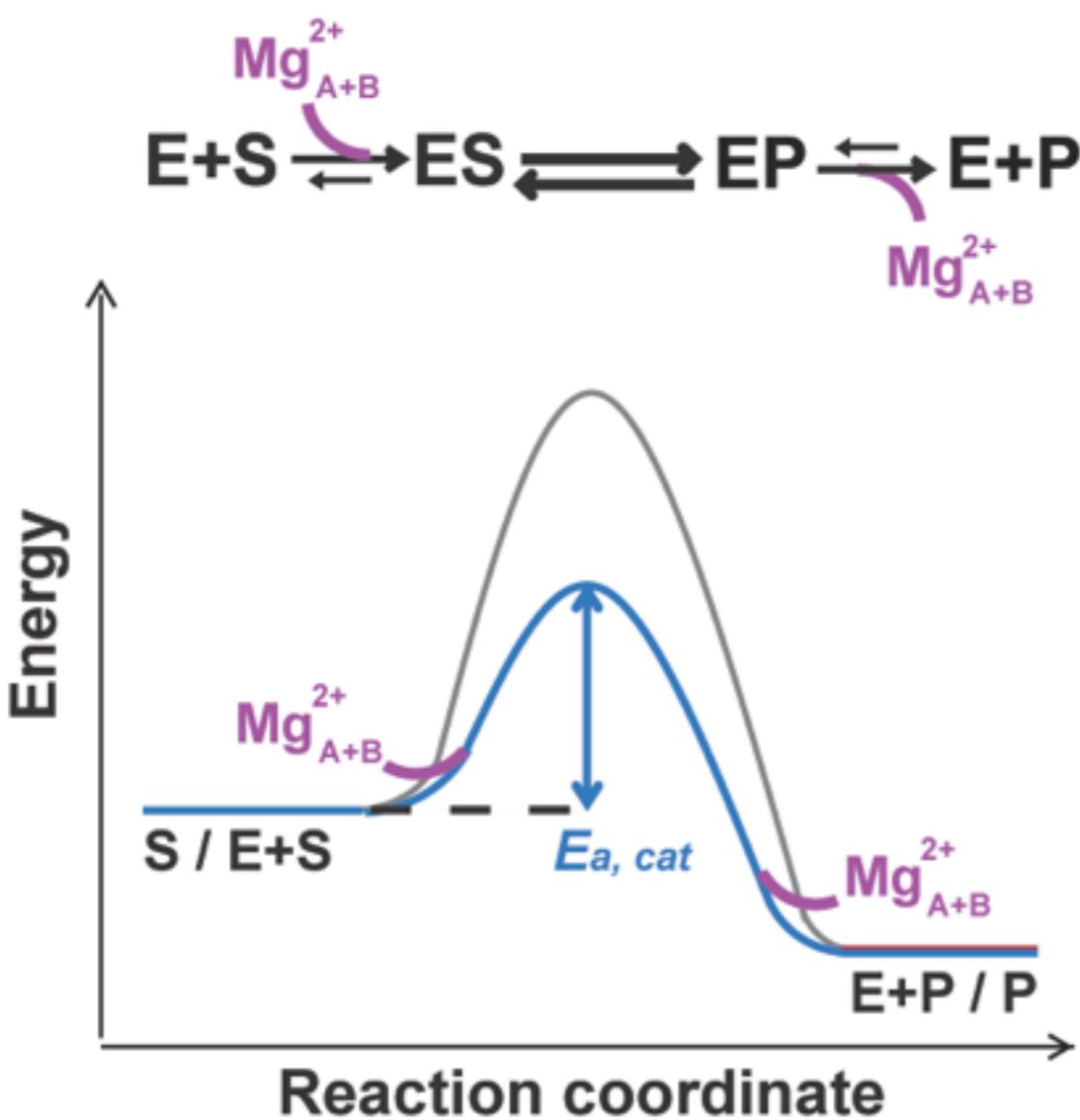
# A New Paradigm for Enzyme Catalysis

## Classic two-metal-ion catalysis

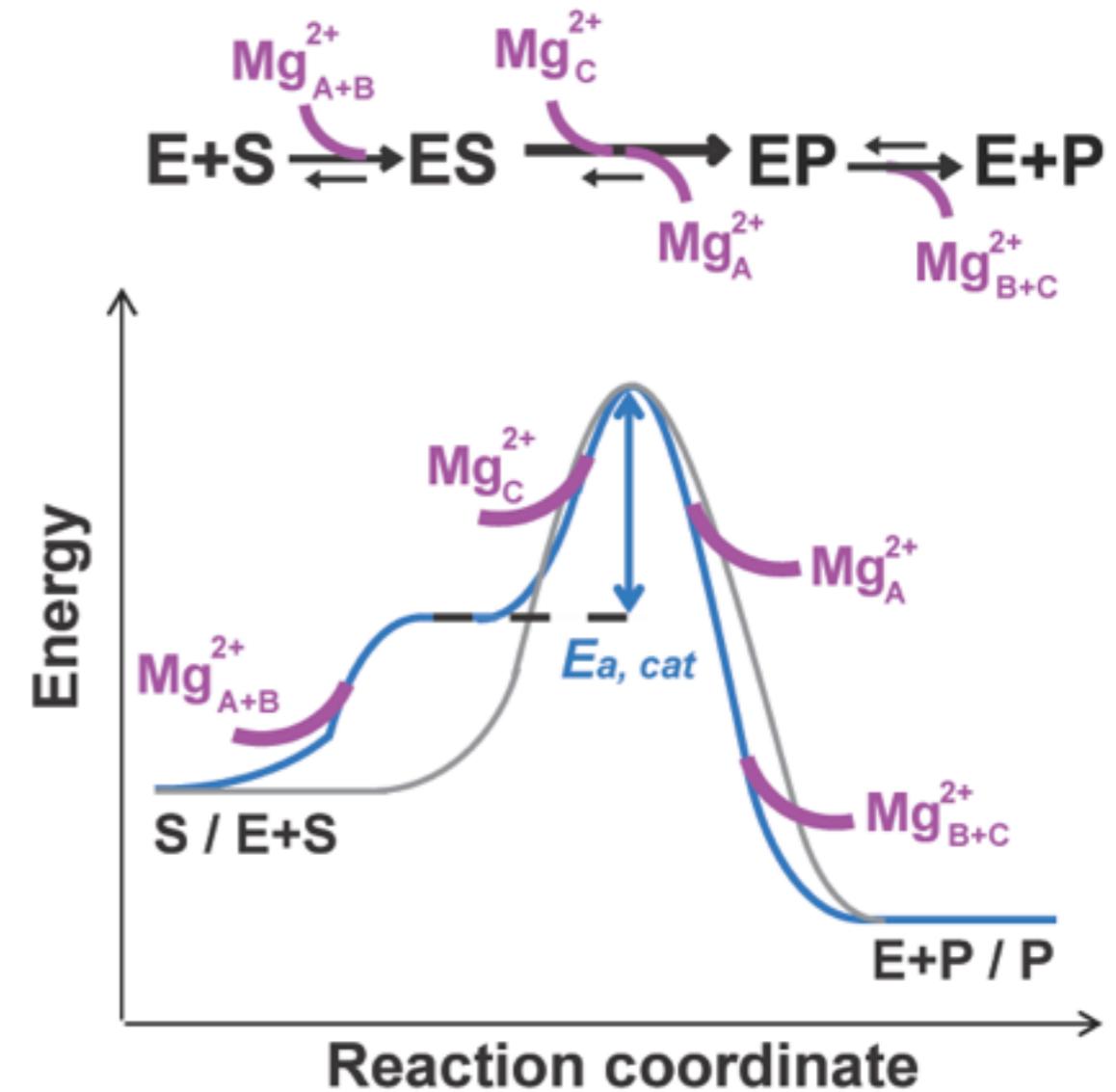


# A New Paradigm for Enzyme Catalysis

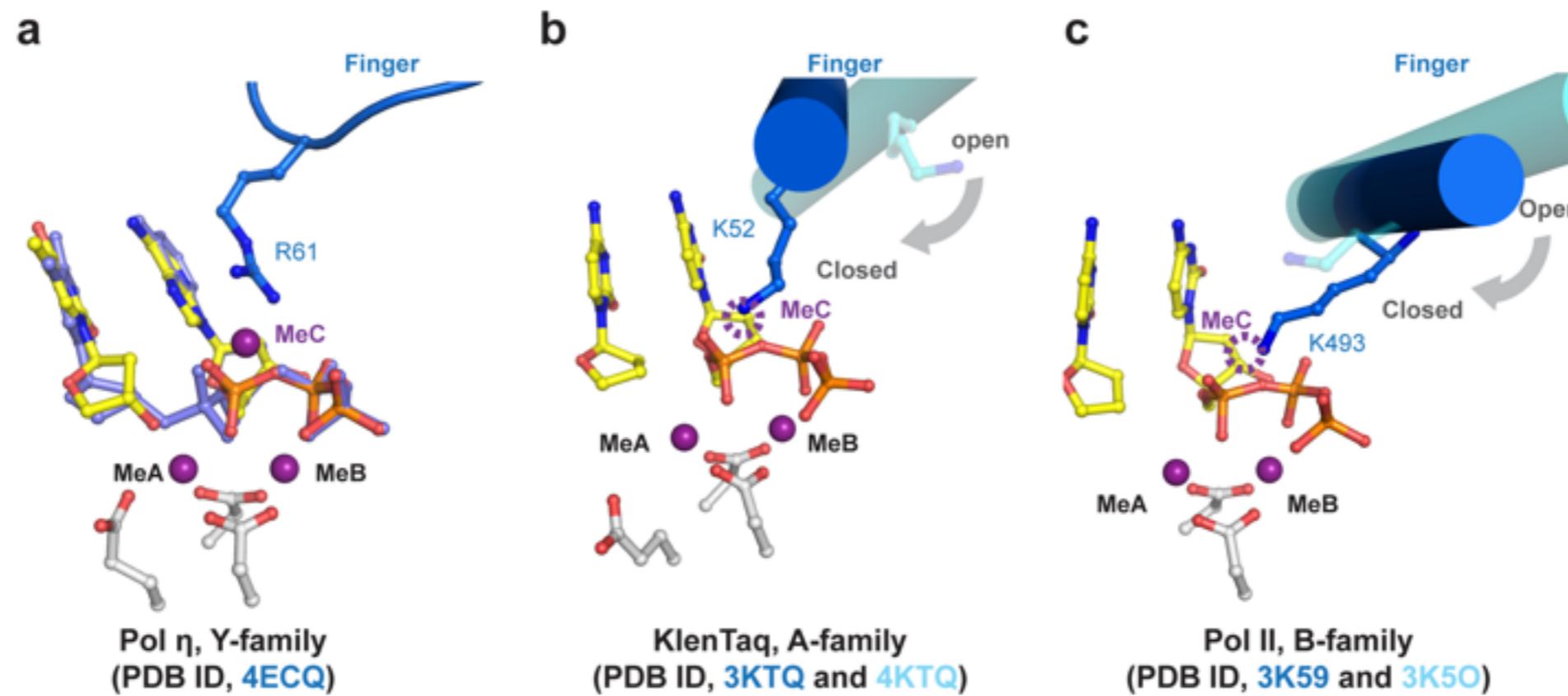
## Classic two-metal-ion catalysis



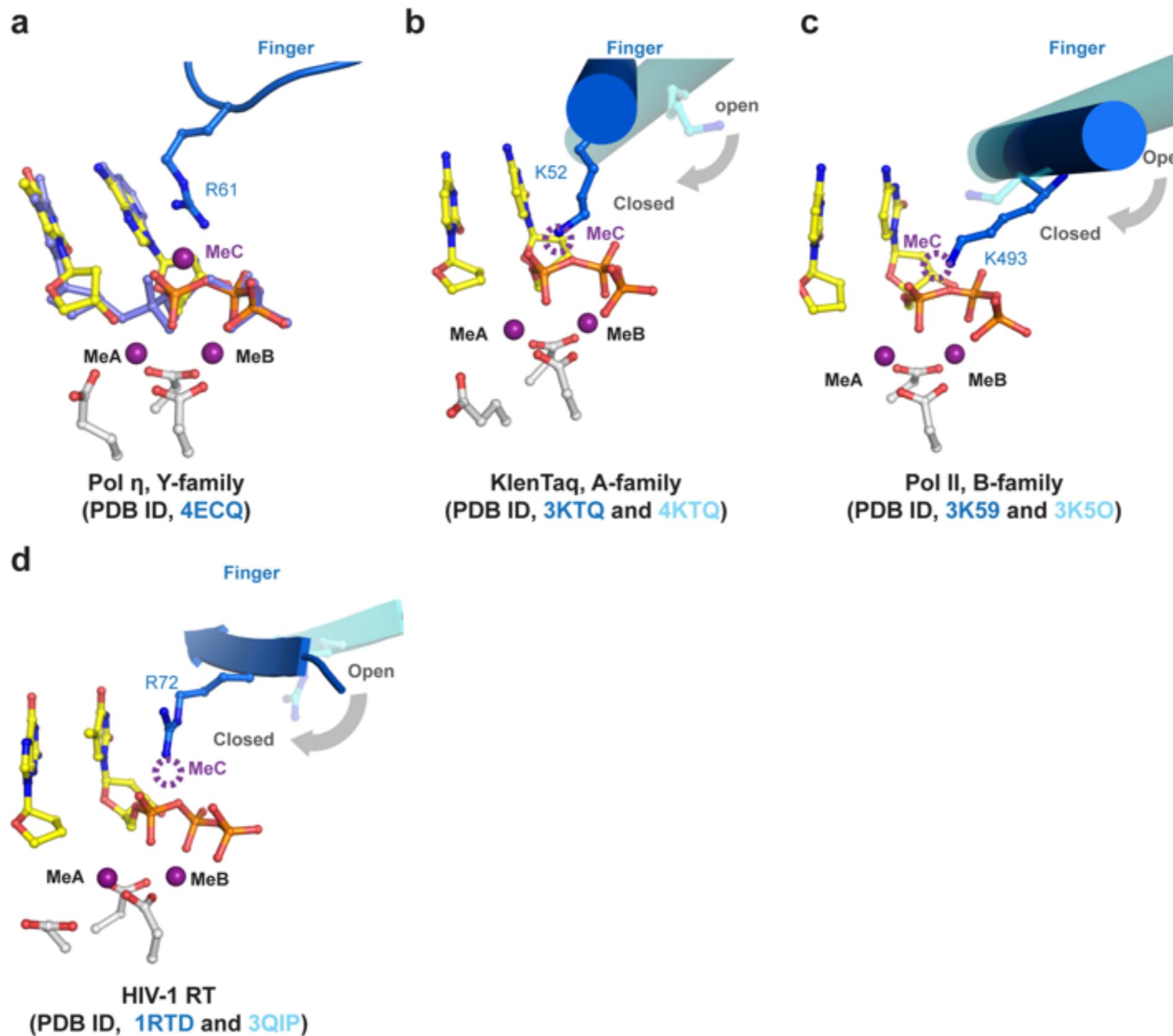
## Three-metal-ion catalysis



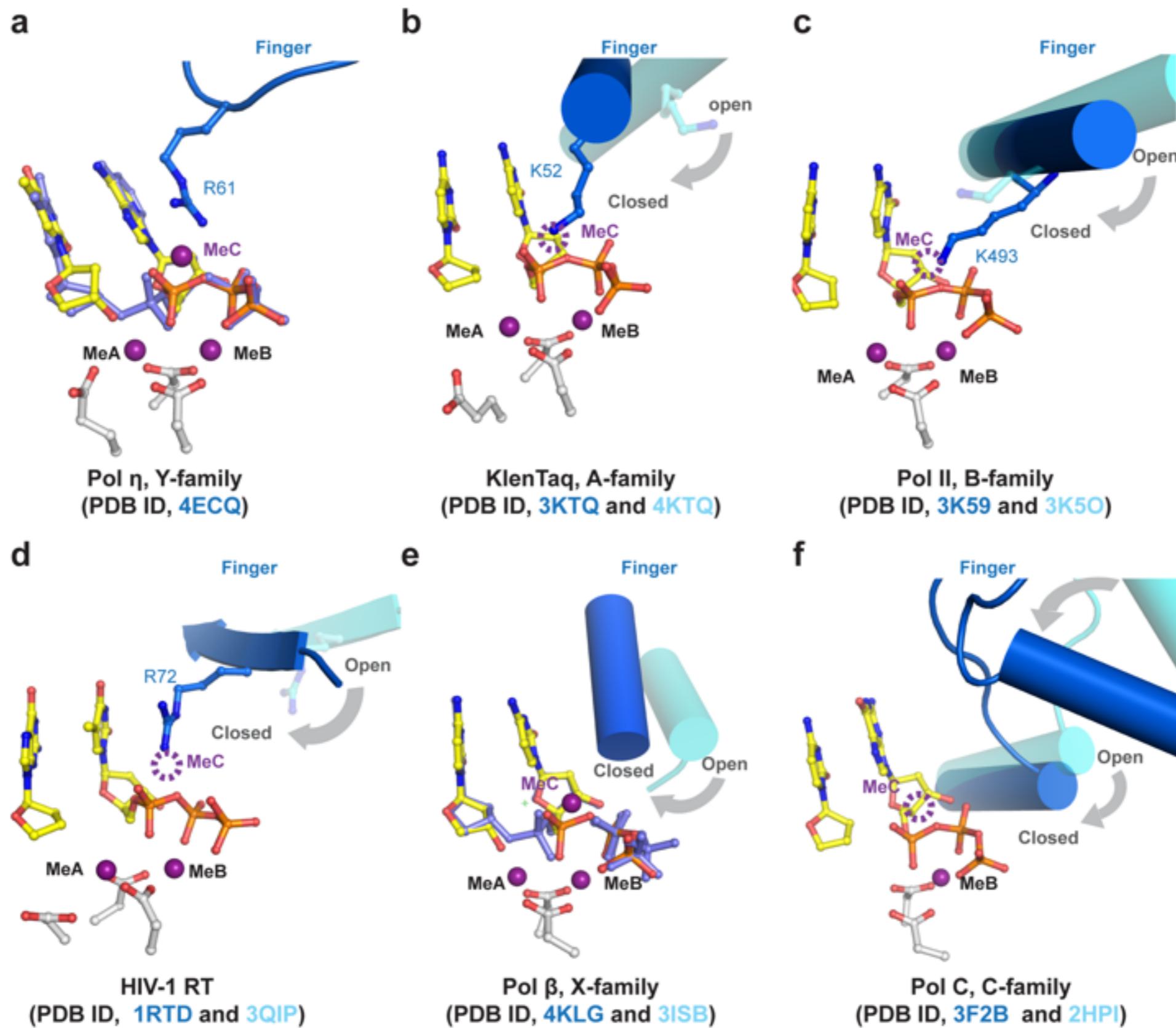
# Three $\text{Me}^{2+}$ may be Required for Catalysis by all Polymerases



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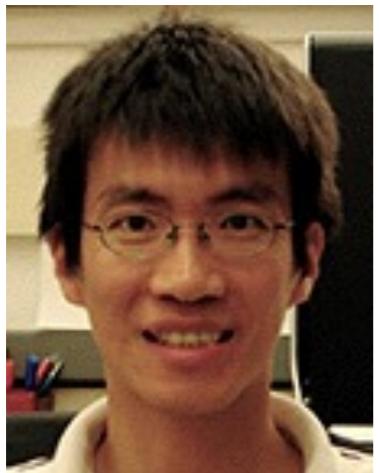


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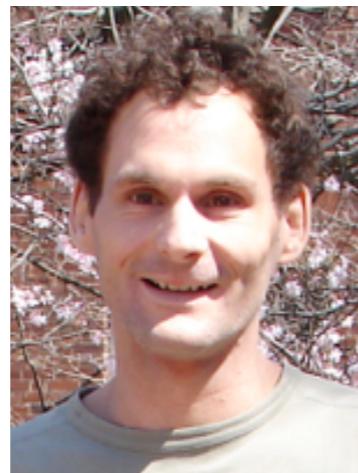


# Acknowledgments

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Young Sam Lee  
(KGIST)



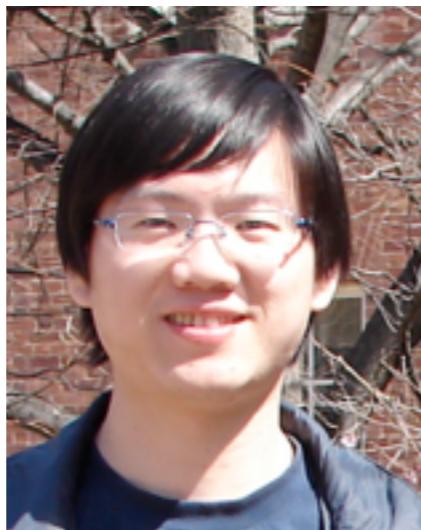
Christian Biertuempfel  
(Max Planck)



Peter Weng  
(NIH)



Teruya Nakamura  
(Kumamoto Univ.)



Ye Zhao  
(Zhejiang Univ.)



Yang Gao  
(NIH)

## Collaborators



Fumio Hanaoka  
Yoriko Yanagata  
Chikahide Masutani  
Alan Lehman  
Yuriko Yamagata  
Yue-jin Hua  
Roger Woodgate

NIDDK, NIH, China Scholarship Council,  
\$\$ HFSP, Kumamoto University

SER-CAT, Dyda-CAT